

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

**MODEL 740
PHASE METER**

WAVETEK
SAN DIEGO

9045 BALBOA AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



Serial No. _____

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

**MODEL 740
PHASE METER**

WAVETEK®

9045 Balboa Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92123
P. O. Box 651, San Diego, California 92112
Tel 714/279-2200 TWX 910-335-2007

REV N-9/78

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WAVETEK

SAFETY

This instrument is wired for earth grounding via the facility power wiring. Do not bypass earth grounding with two wire extension cords, plug adapters, etc.

BEFORE PLUGGING IN the instrument, comply with installation instructions.

MAINTENANCE may require power on with the instrument covers removed. This should be done only by qualified personnel aware of the electrical hazards.

WARNING notes call attention to possible injury or death hazards in subsequent operations.

CAUTION notes call attention to possible equipment damage in subsequent operations.



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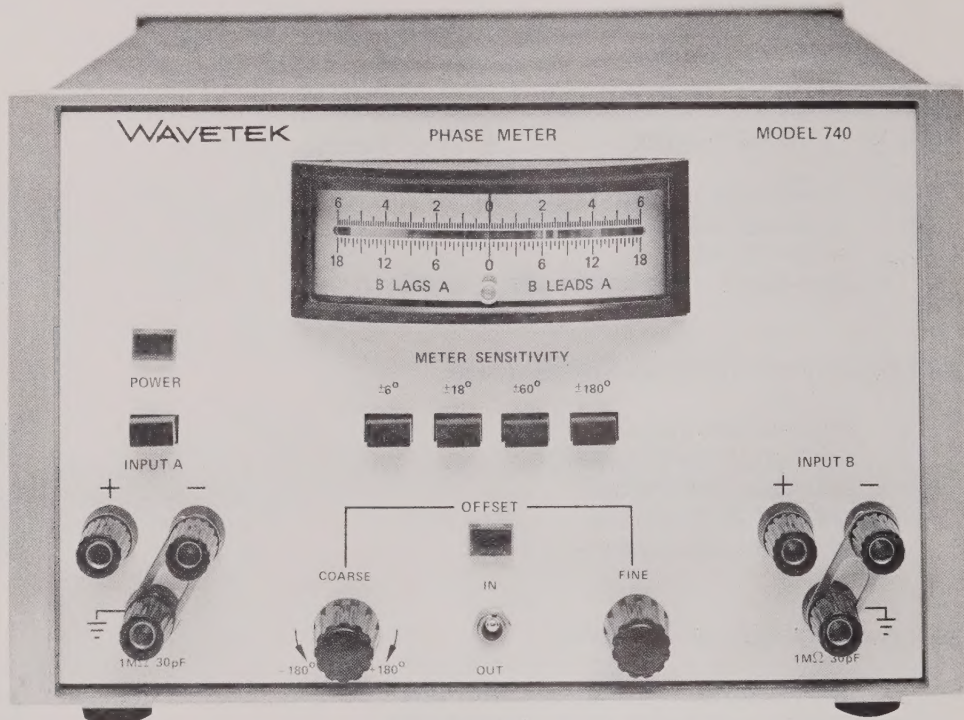


Figure i. Model 740 Phase Meter

SCOPE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual provides descriptive material and instructions for the installation, operation, maintenance, and repair of the WAVETEK Model 740 Phase Meter.

1

SECTION

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE EQUIPMENT

The WAVETEK MODEL 740 PHASE METER has been designed to accurately measure the phase angle between any two ac signals (with an amplitude dynamic range as great as 2000 to 1) within the 10 Hz to 2 MHz range. A precision wideband bench instrument, the Model 740 uses a unique circuit design which permits accurate phase angle measurements with input signals having high even harmonic distortion. A meter with offset capabilities is used to display the phase angle being measured to within 0.1° resolution.

Four ranges ($\pm 180^\circ$, $\pm 60^\circ$, $\pm 18^\circ$, and $\pm 6^\circ$) allow selection for maximum sensitivity. High impedance differential inputs are used; and a dc OUTPUT -10mV/DEG is provided for use in recording phase angle measurements, or as a control signal for phase lock loops or servo systems. The output is displayed, in degrees and tenths of degrees, directly on a digital voltmeter.

The automatic operation of this instrument eliminates the need for amplitude matching, frequency tuning, and output filtering, resulting in true hands-off operation.

1.2 GENERAL PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Weighing approximately 9 pounds (11 pounds when shipped) the Model 740 is 8-1/2 inches wide, 5-1/4 inches high, and 10-1/2 inches deep. Housed in a compact, ruggedized, portable case; the Model 740 is normally shipped with a 10-foot, 3-wire, detachable line cord and one copy of this instruction manual.

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS

1.3.1 Power Requirements

100-130 Vac or 200-260 Vac, 50-400 Hz, less than 25 W, single phase.

1.3.2 Input Signals

Frequency Range 10 Hz to 2 MHz

Amplitude Range Limit
50 mV-50 VOLTS RMS 500 Vdc

Input Impedance

Single-Ended Inputs $1\text{ M}\Omega$, shunted by 30 pF
Differential Inputs $2\text{ M}\Omega$, shunted by 20 pF

Common Mode Rejection

10 Hz to 100 kHz Greater than 50 dB
100 kHz to 2 MHz Greater than 40 dB

1.3.3 Output Signals

OUTPUT -10mV/DEG (Standard)

Amplitude $+1.8\text{ Vdc}$ to -1.8 Vdc
Output Impedance $1\text{ k}\Omega$

1.3.4 Accuracy

Absolute Calibration Accuracy

20 Hz to 20 kHz square wave, 100 mV to 5 V p-p . . $\pm 0.1^\circ$

Frequency Effect on Accuracy (100% of Range Sine Wave Inputs)

20 Hz to 20 kHz Calibration Accuracy $\pm .2^\circ$
Zero Offset, 10 Hz to 10 kHz Less than 0.1°
Zero Offset, 10 kHz to 100 kHz Less than $0.1^\circ/10\text{ kHz}$
Relative Accuracy, 100 kHz to 2 MHz Better than 2°

Amplitude Effects on Accuracy

Less than 1.5° for 60 dB change on both inputs.

NOTE: Minimum sensitivity below 20 Hz and above 50 kHz is 1% of amplitude range.

Phase Angle Resolution 0.1°

Phase Angle Drift Less than $.2^\circ/8\text{ hours}$

Response Time (Full Scale Change) Less than 4 seconds

NOTES

1. A faster response time may be ordered (as an option) for measuring fast changing phase angles.
2. Phase angle measurements within 2° of the RANGE limits should be avoided; allow $\pm 5^\circ$ for frequencies below 50 Hz.
3. The instrument is designed for use with Tektronix or Hewlett Packard 10X probes.

1.3.5 Mechanical Characteristics

Dimensions and Weight

Width	8-1/2 inches
Height	5-1/4 inches
Depth	10-1/2 inches
Weight (Nominal)	9 pounds
Weight (Shipping)	11 pounds

Connector Types

Inputs	3 Binding Posts, 3/4-inch spacing
Output	2 Binding Posts, 3/4-inch spacing

1.3.6 Environmental Characteristics

Recommended Warmup	1/2-hour
Operating Temperature Range	25°C (±5°C)

1.4 ACCESSORIES AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

The Model 740 is normally shipped with a 10-foot, 3-wire, detachable line cord and a copy of this instruction manual. The items listed below are compatible accessories and associated equipment which may be helpful in the user's installation.

Rack Adapter Kit Wavetek No. 130-602

Attenuators, 10 to 1 Dual Banana Jack Output
Single BNC Output

Adapters, Dual Banana Dual Banana to BNC Plug
Dual Banana to BNC Receptacle

Shielded Test Leads, 36-inch . . Dual Banana to Dual Banana
Dual Banana to Alligator
Dual Banana to BNC

All phase angle measurements are dependent on type of waveform, amplitude, and frequency. The diagrams below show the absolute accuracy, taking into account all sources of error.

ABSOLUTE ACCURACY
100 Hz-100 kHz

MULTIPLICATION FACTOR
AS A FUNCTION OF FREQUENCY

ALL ACCURACIES STATED ARE ± DEGREES

CHANNEL A AMPLITUDE PERCENT OF FULL SCALE	100%	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.4
	10%	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
	1%	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.5
	.1%	1.5	0.7	1.5	2.4
		.1%	1%	10%	100%

CHANNEL B AMPLITUDE
PERCENT OF FULL SCALE

MULTIPLYING
FACTOR

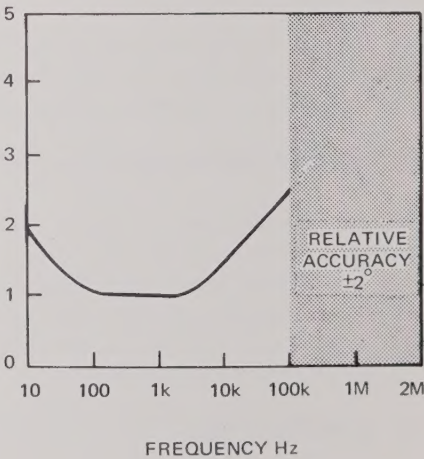


Figure 1-1. Instrument Accuracy Diagrams

2

SECTION

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

2.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

After unpacking the instrument, visually inspect the external parts for damage to knobs, indicators, connectors, surface areas, etc. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier who transported the unit. The shipping container and packing material should be saved in case reshipment is required.

No mechanical installation is required when the instrument is to be used as a portable bench unit. If a rack mounting configuration, or a Rack Adapter Kit (see paragraph 1.4), is provided; the unit may be mounted in a standard 19-inch equipment rack. Instructions for attaching the Rack Adapter Kit are provided with the kit.

2.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

2.2.1 Power Connection

Connect the ac line cord to the mating connector at the rear of the unit and the ac line supply. Check that the proper type of fuse is installed for the line supply being used.

NOTE

Unless otherwise specified at the time of purchase, the Model 740 is shipped from the factory with the power transformer connected for operation on a nominal 115-volt ac line supply. Conversion for 230-volt operation requires resetting a switch at the rear of the unit. To reset the 115/230 conversion switch (concealed by the rear panel) remove the rear panel, set the switch to 230 using a thin-bladed screwdriver, and replace the panel. Install a 1/8-ampere fuse in place of the normal 1/4-ampere fuse.

2.2.2 Input Connections

Connect the desired input signals to their respective connectors using shielded cable equipped with dual banana connectors. Connect single-ended inputs between ground and the appropriate polarity terminal, with the shorting link connected between ground and the opposite polarity terminal. Connect differential inputs between the "+" and "-" terminals, and disconnect the shorting link. See Table 2-1 for input connections and their requirements.

Table 2-1. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION GUIDE

Symbol	Name	Function
J1	(Line Cord)	Connector for 3-wire line cord.
J2	INPUT A "+"	Connectors for single-ended or differential input signal. The shorting link is used only with single-ended inputs, between a polarized terminal and ground.
J3	INPUT A "-"	
J4	INPUT A "⊥"	
J5	INPUT B "+"	Connectors for single-ended or differential input signal. The shorting link is used only with single-ended inputs, between a polarized terminal and ground.
J6	INPUT B "-"	
J7	INPUT B "⊥"	
J8	OUTPUT -10mV/DEG	Standard output connector.
J9	(Output "⊥")	

Observe amplitude specifications and limits of paragraph 1.3.2.

Use shielded cables with dual banana connectors for these connections.

2.2.3 Output Connections

Connect the OUTPUT –10mV/DEG to the desired point. Since the OUTPUT –10mV/DEG has an output impedance of 1 kΩ, loading of this output must be considered. This output is short circuit proof and shorting it will not inhibit normal operation. See Table 2-1 for output connections and their requirements.

2.3 INSTALLATION CHECKS

This paragraph outlines a quick checkout procedure for determining proper operation of the instrument. Field calibration and checkout instructions are given in Section 4 for determining if the unit is within all electrical specifications. See Table 2-2 for a description of the functions of the operating controls. No special test equipment is required to perform a checkout of the instrument as outlined below.

- 1. Connect the line cord to the instrument and the line supply, depress POWER pushbutton, and allow a 20-minute warmup period for the unit to reach a stable operating temperature.
- 2. Hold CALIBRATE switch (on the rear panel) in the +180.0 position. The meter should display 180°, B lags A.
- 3. Hold CALIBRATE switch in the –180.0 position. The meter should display 180°, B leads A.

If, after sufficient warmup, the proper readings are not observed, refer to the Calibration Instructions given in paragraph 4.2 of this manual.

2.4 OPERATING CONTROLS

The operating controls and the functions they perform are given in Table 2-2. Additional adjustments, and the functions they perform, are described as they appear in the text of Section 3 and Section 4 of this manual. Do not disturb any control settings, with the exception of operating controls, unless absolutely necessary; and then only if suitable equipment is available for recalibration.

If the equipment appears to operate abnormally, refer to the Calibration Instructions (paragraph 4.2) and the Corrective Maintenance (paragraph 4.3) instructions.

2.5 OPERATING PROCEDURE

No preparation for operation is required beyond completion of the initial Installation Checks given in paragraph 2.3 of this manual.

CAUTION

If single-ended ac inputs are used, the shorting link must be connected between the negative and ground terminals. If differential ac inputs are used, the shorting link must be removed and the input signal must be connected between the positive and negative (+ and –) terminals.

CAUTION

To measure the phase angle between any two ac signals (with an amplitude ratio as great as 1,000 to 1) within the specified frequency range, proceed as follows:

Table 2-2. OPERATING CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Symbol	Name	Function
SW1	POWER	Connects ac line voltage to the instrument.
SW2	115/230	Selector for 115-volt or 230-volt operation.
SW6	CALIBRATE	Used as quick check to determine effect, if any, in phase reading.
SW5D	180° RANGE	Selects meter sensitivity of 180° full scale.
SW5C	60° RANGE	Selects meter sensitivity of 60° full scale.
SW5B	18° RANGE	Selects meter sensitivity of 18° full scale.
SW5A	6° RANGE	Selects meter sensitivity of 6° full scale.
SW3	OFFSET I/O	When set to IN, OFFSET may adjust meter.
R101	FINE	Deflects meter ±5°.
R102	COARSE	Deflects meter ±180°.

1. Depress the appropriate RANGE pushbutton to select the range ($\pm 180^\circ$, $\pm 60^\circ$, $\pm 18^\circ$, or $\pm 6^\circ$) that provides the maximum resolution of phase angle, or use maximum sensitivity ($\pm 6^\circ$) with OFFSET to obtain 0.1° resolution.
2. Connect one ac signal to INPUT A terminals and the other signal to INPUT B terminals observing the CAUTION notice above.
3. Read phase angle (phase difference) directly on meter. If the meter pointer is to the right of zero, INPUT B leads INPUT A by the measured number of degrees. If the meter pointer is to the left of zero, INPUT B lags INPUT A by the measured amount.
4. OUTPUT -10mV/DEG provides the same data, electronically, for use as a control signal or for general recording applications. The instrument will display the phase angle in degrees and tenths of degrees, when applied to a digital voltmeter.
5. To operate OFFSET:
 - A. Set OFFSET switch to IN and, if pointer is far to the right, rotate COARSE control counterclockwise until the pointer is close to zero. If pointer is far left, rotate COARSE control clockwise until pointer is close to zero.
 - B. Select METER SENSITIVITY desired, and adjust FINE control for a pointer indication of zero.
 - C. For an accurate offset adjustment, connect a digital voltmeter to the dc output and measure the phase angle when the OFFSET switch is set to OUT. Then with toggle to IN position, adjust OFFSET as in steps A and B above. Note change in digital voltmeter reading for precise amount of phase offset on meter.

3

SECTION

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

3.1 SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM

As shown in Figure 3-1, the Model 740 Phase Meter consists of two similar input channels and a common output

channel. Paragraph 3.2 provides further descriptions of the functions of each basic circuit comprising this instrument. This paragraph describes, briefly, the major circuit elements and their relationship to one another.

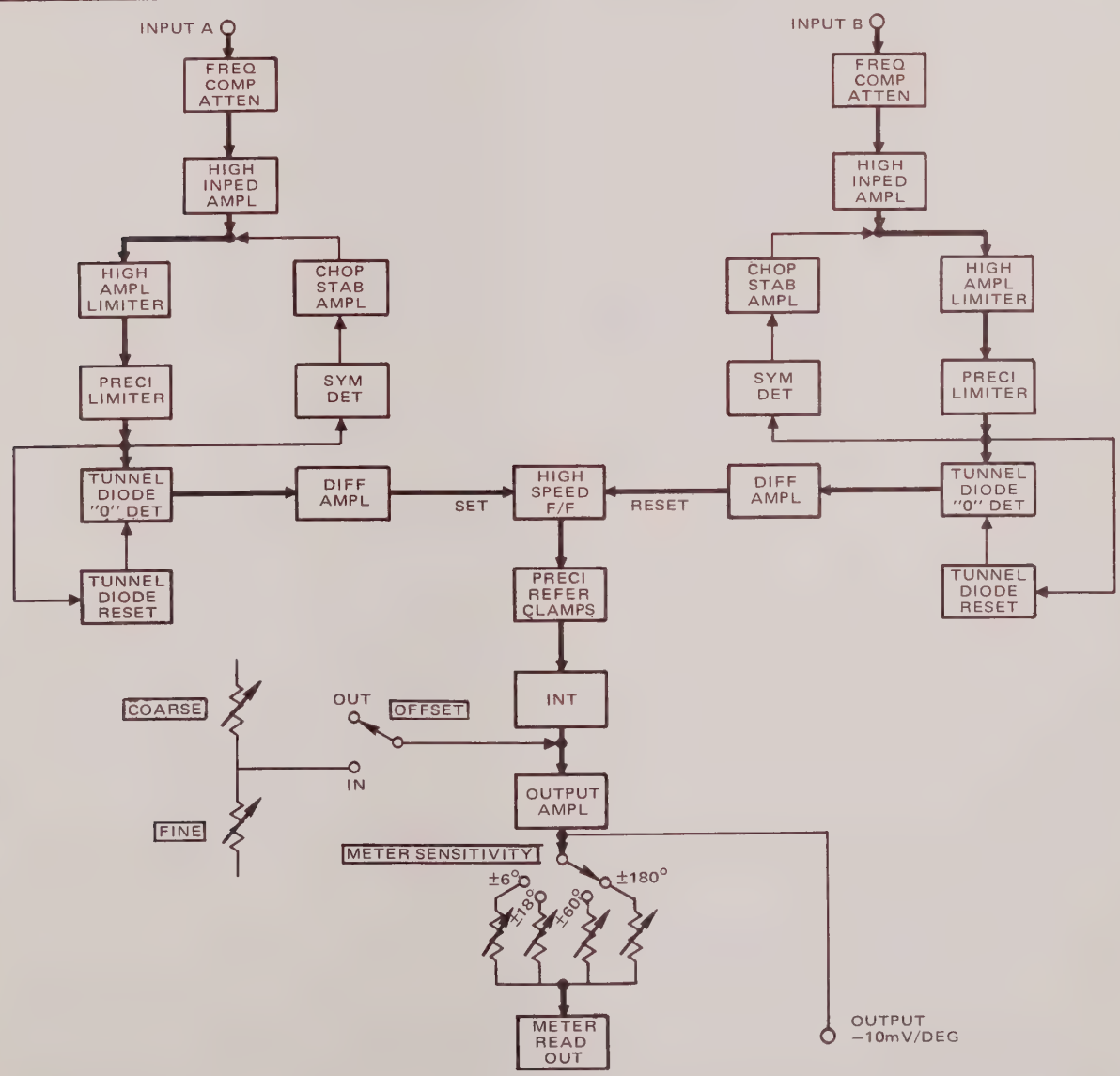


Figure 3-1. Simplified Block Diagram

The Frequency Compensated Attenuator in each input channel is used to reduce high amplitude inputs to a level suitable for the remaining circuitry. The input signal is applied to a High Impedance Amplifier stage, whose function is to isolate the plus and minus inputs and provide high common mode rejection.

Next, the signal is high-amplitude-limited to prevent over-driving in the Precision Limiter stage. The Precision Limiter is a nonlinear feedback, wideband amplifier which limits the input signal at ± 5 mV. The limited output signal is applied to a Symmetry Detector which integrates the waveform and produces a dc voltage that is proportional to the symmetry of the clipped waveform. This dc output represents an error in the zero-crossing system or an error due to the distortion of the input signal. The dc level is amplified and inverted in a Chopper Stabilized Amplifier and summed at the input to the first limiter stage. The closed-loop circuitry provides long-term, stable phase detection and automatically balances the limiters to correct for drift or offset voltages in the system due to temperature variations or component aging. Errors due to even-harmonic distortion are essentially eliminated by this self-balancing zero-crossing technique.

Following the limiters, the waveform zero-crossing is detected in a wideband Tunnel Diode Zero Detector. The Tunnel Diode Reset supplies the reset signal to the detector and provides system noise immunity. The detected zero-crossing output is then applied to the High Speed Flip-Flop through a Differentiating Amplifier. The output of Channel A is applied to the "set" input, and the output of Channel B is applied to the "reset" input of the flip-flop.

The flip-flop output is applied to a Precision Reference Clamp stage which provides a signal having an amplitude defined by the reference voltage and a duty cycle proportional to the phase difference between the two input signals. This output is integrated into a dc voltage proportional to the phase difference and is applied to the Output Amplifier for full scale and zero adjustment. The OFFSET is also summed in the Output Amplifier, the output of which is then applied to the output connector and to the range switches of METER SENSITIVITY.

3.2 FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM ANALYSIS

As each functional circuit is described, refer to the appropriate block diagram and, if necessary, the appropriate portions of the schematic diagrams at the rear of this manual.

3.2.1 Zero Crossing Circuit (Figure 3-2 and 3-3)

Both input channels employ similar Zero Crossing Circuits. In view of this, only the functions of Channel A are

described, realizing that there are counterparts in Channel B. Figure 3-2 is a functional block diagram of the Zero Crossing Circuit, Figure 3-3 shows key waveforms within this circuit.

The input signal is passed through the Frequency Compensated Attenuator before being applied to Q1-Q2, the High Impedance Differential Amplifier stage. The plus and minus inputs are symmetrically attenuated in the ac/dc attenuator which is adjusted for a flat frequency response by trimmer capacitors C1 and C5.

The input source currents for the High Impedance Differential Amplifier stage are balanced by trimmer adjust R187 to yield rejection. The output of Q1-Q2 is applied to the positive input of Input Amplifier IC1.

Trimmer capacitors C10 and C11 adjust the phase shift of the negative and positive inputs to IC1 to match those of IC4 in Channel B for best high frequency performance. IC1 provides a 180° phase shift. The gain of IC1 is near unity, and its output is applied to the summing junction at the gate of Q3. FET Q3 and transistor Q4 provide a high input impedance to the summing point, as well as temperature compensation. The output from Q3-Q4 is applied to the symmetrical Amplitude Limiter CR1-CR4. R21 is used to balance this four-diode limiter.

The output from CR1-CR4 is coupled to Precision Limiting Amplifier IC2, a 50 MHz amplifier with nonlinear feedback. R28 is a dc balance adjustment, C22 is a phase matching trimmer. The output of IC2 is a clipped waveform having an amplified volts/second relationship at the zero crossing of the input waveform.

For high accuracy, the output of the final limiting amplifier of a zero crossing system must be symmetrical for a sine wave input. To ensure this, the output waveshape must be sampled periodically and the result fed back to the input of the first limiter to correct any unbalance or dissymmetry. The Integrator (comprised of R37-R40 and C26 and C30) supplies a dc voltage proportional to the symmetry of the output of IC2 to the input of Chopper Amplifier IC3. Shunt Chopper Q11 converts the dc output of the Integrator to an ac signal. R64 is the chopper balance adjust.

This ac signal is then amplified in IC3, and the output is demodulated in Series Chopper Q13. The voltage developed across capacitor C59 is an amplified error signal proportional to the nonsymmetry of the output of IC2. This error signal is applied, through R23, to the summing point at the gate of Q3. R82 is a symmetry adjustment which controls the amount of error signal in the feedback loop. This chopper-stabilized symmetry-detection system also elimi-

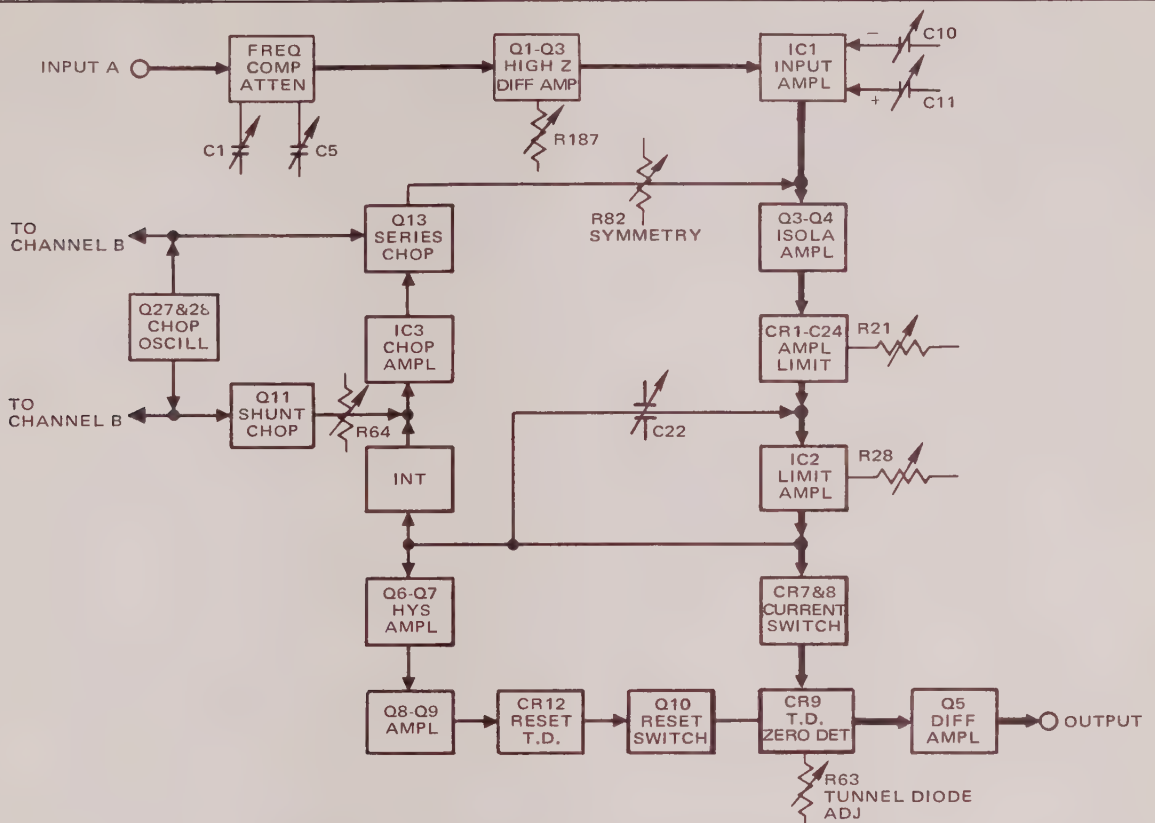
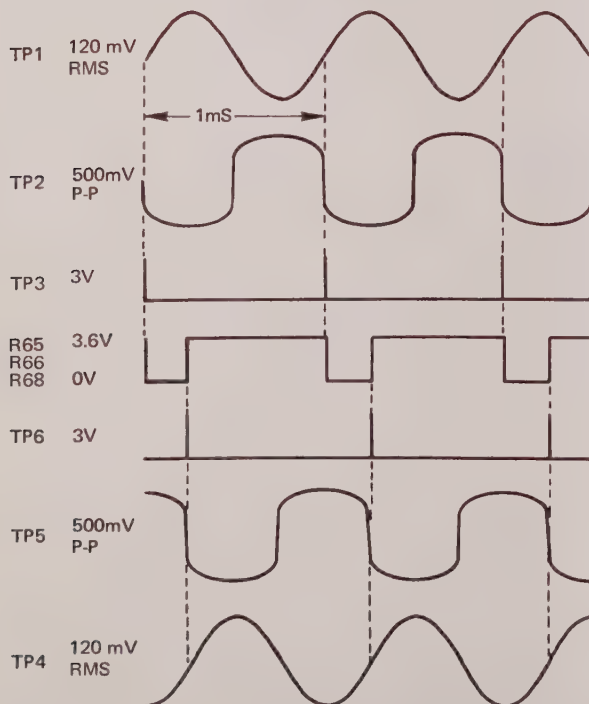


Figure 3-2. Zero Crossing Circuit, Functional Block Diagram



NOTES

INPUTS 100 mV RMS $\sim$

CHANNEL B LAGS BY 90°

Figure 3-3.
Timing Diagram, Zero Crossing, and Logic Circuit

notes the effects of even harmonic distortion within the limits of the chopper loop.

The symmetrical output of IC2 is then applied to Current Switch CR7-CR8 which supplies a small amount of current, at the actual zero crossing point, to trigger Tunnel Diode Zero Detector CR9. Tunnel Diode Adjust R63 sets the firing point of CR9 to be at the zero crossing point.

Differentiating Amplifier Q5 then supplies a pulse output which occurs at the true zero crossing point of the input waveform.

The reset circuitry for CR9 consists of transistors Q6 through Q10. Hysteresis Amplifier Q6-Q7 amplifies the output of IC2 and provides the necessary hysteresis to prevent double triggering. The output from Q6-Q7 is applied, through Amplifier Q8-Q9, to reset Tunnel Diode CR12. When CR12 fires, the resultant waveform drives Reset Switch Q10 to saturation which, in turn, resets the Tunnel Diode Zero Detector CR9 to its original state.

Chopper Oscillator Q27-Q28 is the circuitry common to both channels of the Zero Crossing Circuit. This oscillator supplies the chopper pulse which drives the gates of field-effect-transistors Q11 and Q13 at the proper sample rate.

3.2.2 Logic Circuit (Figure 3-3 and 3-4)

The Logic Circuit converts the pulse information generated by the Zero Crossing Circuit into a precision, linear dc voltage whose value is a direct function of the phase difference between inputs A and B.

The two pulses generated by the Zero Crossing Circuit are applied to the inputs of a fast rise and fall time Set-Reset Toggle IC4. This stage is a dual transistor gate connected as an RS toggle with hot carrier diodes CR13 and CR14 providing nonsaturated, high speed operation. This stage converts the pulse information into a rectangular waveform that drives Saturated Switch Q18-Q19.

When the CALIBRATE switch is actuated, it inhibits either the "A" or "B" input from the Zero Crossing Circuit. With one input inhibited, the Set-Reset Toggle IC4 will go to a single state and remain. One state of IC4 corresponds to -180° , the other state corresponds to $+180^\circ$. Therefore, when CALIBRATE switch SW6 is actuated, all dc calibrations may be checked.

Q18-Q19 operates as a pair of saturated switches between ground and a precision $+3.6\text{ Vdc}$. The resulting output, at the junction of R65 and R66, is integrated in Integrator R68/C24 and then filtered by an active Unity Gain Filter

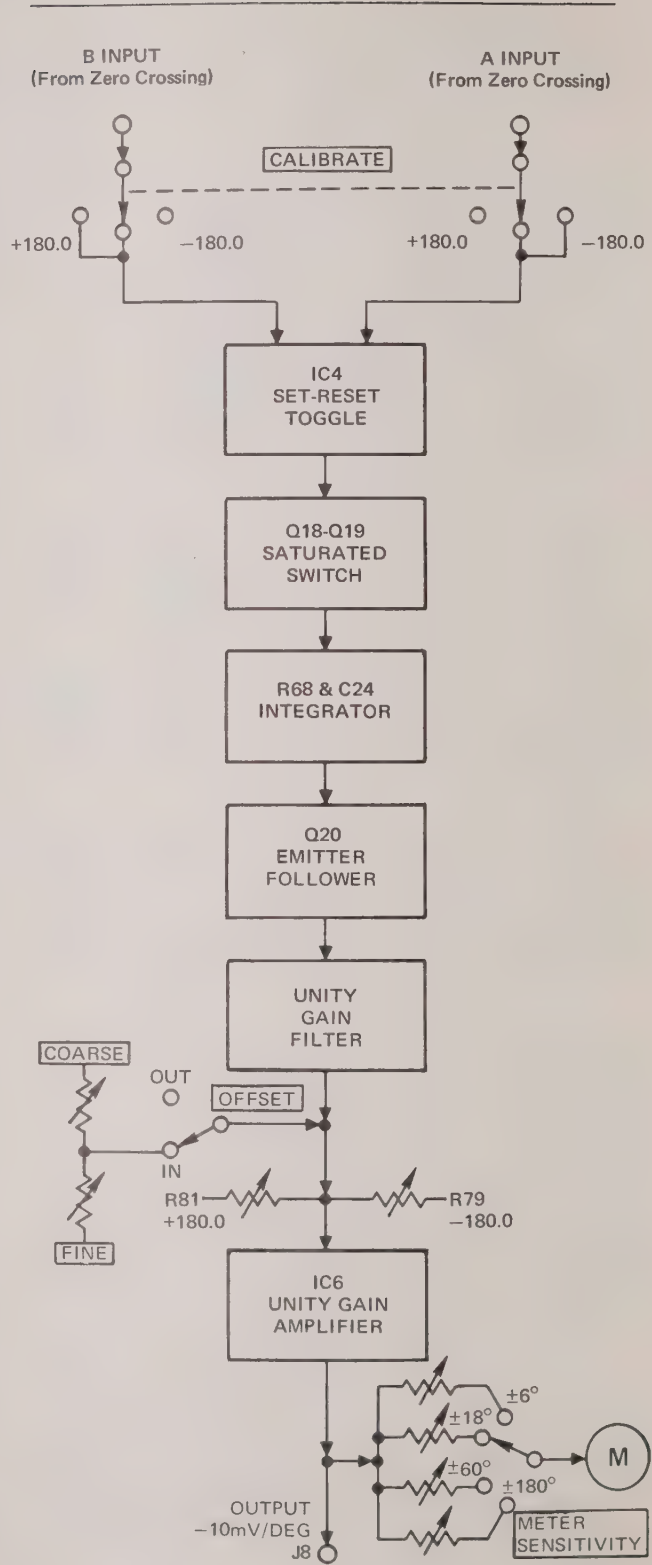


Figure 3.4. Logic Circuit, Functional Block Diagram

comprised of IC5, R69, R70, C25, and C26. Q20 functions as an Emitter Follower input to the Unity Gain Filter.

The integrated and filtered signal, representing the phase angle between INPUT A and INPUT B, is then conditioned in the Unity Gain Amplifier IC6. The final dc voltage out of IC6 has a -10 mV/degree relationship to the measured phase angle, and is provided (at J8) as an output as well as the input to the meter. The phase offset is summed in IC6 and, hence, may be used to offset the phase back to zero for use with maximum meter sensitivity.

Range calibration is accomplished by two potentiometers at the rear of the unit. The $+180.0$ and the -180.0 limits may be calibrated using R79 and R81 respectively.

3.2.3 DC Power Supplies

(Figure 3-5)

Regulated operating voltages for the Model 740 Phase Meter include $+15 \text{ V}$, -15 V , $+3.6 \text{ V}$, and -3.6 V . Ac line voltage is connected through the line cord to the POWER switch on the front panel. A slo-blo fuse is installed on the line side of the switch, and a 115/230 power selector switch connects the primary winding of the power transformer for the appropriate line voltage.

Ac voltage is coupled from the transformer secondary to the Bridge Rectifier CR1-CR4. Filtering is provided by C3 and C11. Q12 is operated as a Zener diode reference voltage for the -15 V supply. IC3 is a comparator differential amplifier. The Comparator drives a Darlington-connected Series Pass transistor pair, Q9 and Q11, used for added

current gain. Q8 is also connected to operate as a Zener diode reference to provide a voltage level shift for the output of IC3. R36, -15 V ADJ , adjusts the minus input of IC3 with respect to the plus input which has a Zener voltage of approximately 7 volts. If the -15 V tries to increase due to a change in line voltage or load current, the collector of Q12 stays approximately at the same voltage. Thus, the minus input to IC3 becomes more positive than the plus input, and the IC3 output draws more current. The output moves less positive, and this change is coupled to the base of Q9 and Q11 through Q8, returning the supply to -15 volts .

IC1 is a Comparator Differential Amplifier in the $+15 \text{ V}$ supply. The plus input of IC1 is returned to ground through R9. Voltage Divider R7-R8, between the plus and minus 15-volt supplies, sets the minus input of IC1 precisely at ground. An increase in the -15 volts , due to line voltage variation or load current change, results in the minus input of IC1 moving positive, and the output of IC1 moving negative. This change is coupled to the bases of Q1 and Q2 through Q4. Q1 and Q2 form a Darlington-connected Series Pass pair for added current gain. The negative-going change returns the output to $+15 \text{ volts}$.

Q3, in conjunction with R2 through R4, comprises a foldback current limiter for the $+15 \text{ V}$ regulator. Normally, the base of Q3 is turned off. Thus, the base of Q2 moves freely as the output from IC1 changes. When the $+15 \text{ volt}$ output is overloaded, heavy current flows through R2 and creates a potential drop across the resistor. When the potential drop overcomes the drop across R3, Q3 begins to

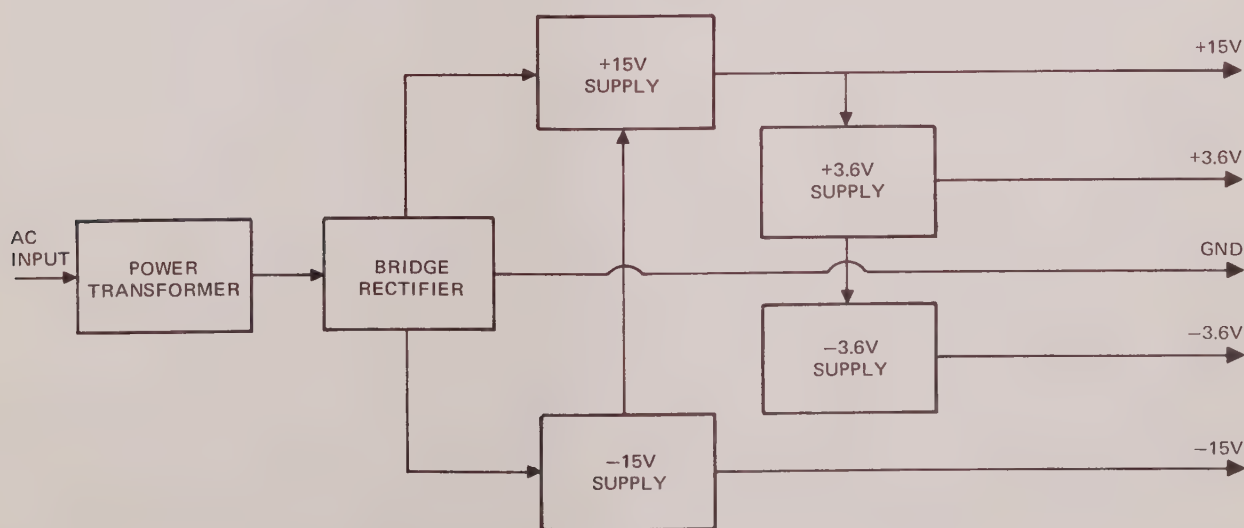


Figure 3-5. DC Power Supplies, Functional Block Diagram

conduct, starting to short the base of Q2 to the +15 volt output. In this condition, the output can be shorted indefinitely at a lower than maximum power dissipation of Q1. When the overload condition is removed from the +15 V output, the base of Q2 starts to rise. As the emitter of Q1 rises toward +15 volts, Voltage Divider R3-R4 has more effect on the base of Q3 and eventually turns Q3 off completely. When Q3 turns off, the normal condition is restored. Q10 with R28, R29, and R30, form a foldback current limiter for the -15 volt regulator.

The +3.6 volt supply is provided by Q5 and Q6 operating as a Comparator Differential Amplifier controlling the Series Pass transistor Q7. The error signal is obtained from the wiper of R20, in a Voltage Divider comprised of R18, R20,

and R21 between +3.6 volts and -15 volts (the -15 volts here acts as a reference voltage) and R2 is used as the +3.6 volt adjustment.

The -3.6 volt supply is provided by IC2 operating as a Unity Gain Operational Amplifier.

3.3 SUPPLEMENTAL CIRCUITS

There are no unique or supplemental circuits within the Model 740 to be separately described as "Supplemental Circuits". The preceding circuit descriptions adequately describe the complete circuitry of the Model 740 to the degree required by a competent technician.

4

SECTION 4

MAINTENANCE

4.1 ACCESS INSTRUCTIONS

Removal of the dust cover affords quick access to the majority of components within the unit. However, it may be necessary to remove the Zero Crossing Board in order to gain access to those components not exposed by removing the dust cover. Instructions for both are given below.

4.1.1 Removing the Dust Cover

To remove the dust cover (case) from the Model 740 Phase Meter, the following procedure should be followed.

1. Unplug the power cord.
2. Unscrew two captive screws on rear panel.
3. Remove rear casting.
4. Set instrument face down on soft surface and, watching clearance between bottom board and cover, lift cover off slowly.
5. Reverse this procedure when replacing dust cover. Tighten the captive screws only finger-tight.

4.1.2 Removing the Zero Crossing Board

To remove the Zero Crossing Board from the Model 740 Phase Meter, proceed as follows:

1. Set instrument on its side and disconnect the pins of the two sets of three input connectors. These are located near the front of the bottom board.
2. Remove the three bottom screws on both sides of the instrument holding the Zero Crossing Board to the side plates.
3. Slide Zero Crossing Board back until printed circuit board clears the front panel.
4. Swing the Zero Crossing Board out from the front and replace the screws at the rear of the board. This allows the user to get at both sides of the Zero Crossing Board while the instrument is operating.

NOTE

The inputs are now available at the pins on the front of the Zero Crossing Board.

5. To replace the Zero Crossing Board, reverse the above procedure. When reconnecting the input pins, use the following diagram.



Component Side of Zero Crossing Board

4.2 CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

This paragraph provides complete sequential calibration instructions for the Model 740 Phase Meter. The instructions are concise and are written for the experienced electronics technician or field engineer having a working knowledge of this type of instrumentation.

WAVETEK maintains a factory repair department for those customers not possessing the necessary test equipment or personnel to maintain this type of instrument. If an instrument is returned to the factory for calibration or repair, a detailed description of the specific problem should be attached. This will hasten turnaround time.

Test point and control locations necessary for calibration are given within this section unless a foldout illustration is required. In the latter instance, the foldout illustration will be found at the rear of the manual.

4.2.1 Recommended Test Equipment

The following test equipment (or equivalent) is recommended for this calibration procedure.

VCG/VCA Generator	Wavetek Model 136
Voltmeter	1 mV Resolution
Phase Angle Generator	Dytronics Model 410
Oscilloscope	Tektronix Model 454
Flat-bladed screwdriver	1/8-inch

4.2.2 Preliminary Procedures

Before attempting to recalibrate this instrument, the user should read and understand the entire calibration procedure.

cedure. The four major segments of this procedure should be performed in the sequence given, as should the steps within each segment.

1. Connect the Model 740 Phase Meter in the test set up illustrated in Figure 4-1[A].
2. Set POWER switch to ON, set METER SENSITIVITY selector for $\pm 180^\circ$ and allow a 30-minute warmup period before attempting to calibrate this instrument.

4.2.3 Full Scale Calibration Procedure

3. With equipment connected as shown in Figure 4-1[A]; hold CALIBRATE switch up (+180.0) and adjust

+180.0 ADJ R79 for -1.800 volts plus or minus 0.3 mV on dc output.

4. Hold CALIBRATE switch down (-180.0) and adjust -180.0 ADJ R81 for $+1.800$ volts plus or minus 0.3 mV on dc output.

4.2.4 Logic Board Calibration Procedure

NOTE

Perform steps 5 through 13 only if steps 3 and 4 do not meet specifications.

5. Remove the dust cover and the display unit from the Model 740 Phase Meter following the procedures outlined in paragraph 4.1.1.

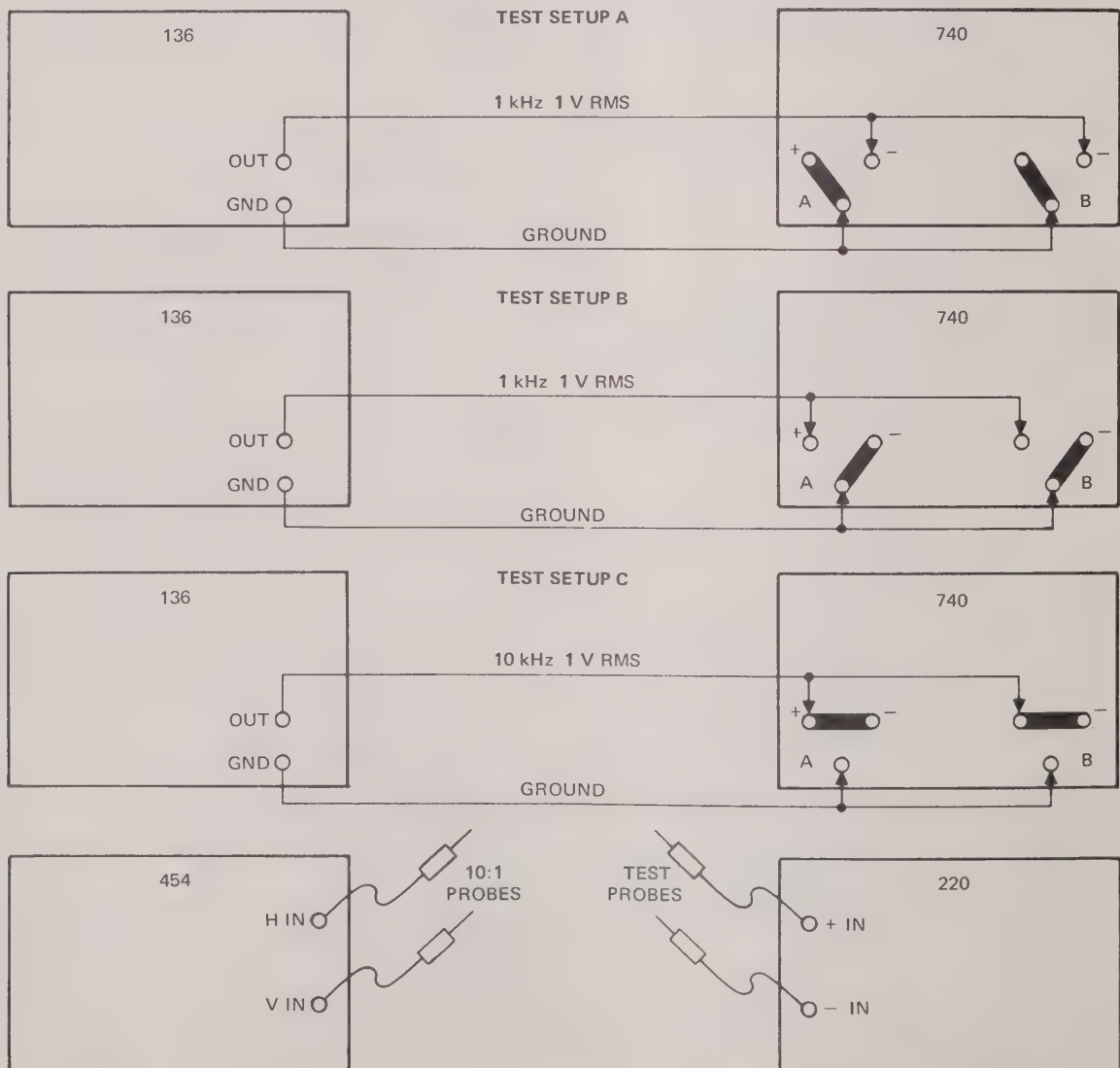


Figure 4-1. Calibration Set-Up

6. Connect the voltmeter to the +3.6 V supply at test points TP1 and TP2 (Figure 4-2).
7. Set POWER switch to ON and allow a 30-minute warmup period before attempting to calibrate this instrument.
8. Set METER SENSITIVITY selector for $\pm 180^\circ$, and OFFSET switch to OUT. Ignore the front panel meter reading.
9. Adjust -15 V ADJ R36 while monitoring the +3.6 V supply, and set to $+3.600$ V ± 2 mV.
10. Connect the voltmeter to the OUTPUT -10 mV/DEG dual-banana plugs.
11. Hold CALIBRATE switch up (+180.0) and adjust +180.0 ADJ R81 for $+1.800$ V ± 3 mV on the voltmeter.
12. Hold CALIBRATE switch down (-180.0) and adjust -180.0 ADJ R79 for -1.800 V ± 3 mV on the voltmeter.
13. Repeat steps 11 and 12 and, if readings within ± 3 mV cannot be obtained, perform steps 1 through 4 and

repeat steps 8 through 12. If proper indications still cannot be obtained, refer to the trouble shooting instructions given in Section 4 of this manual.

4.2.5 Zero-Crossing Mid-Frequency Procedure

14. Turn power on and short out resistors R1, R5, R92, and R96 with short jumper wire or clip leads.
15. Connect a 1 kHz sine wave, 10 mV rms (28 mV p-p), into each input (Figure 4-1[A]).
16. Check 10:1 oscilloscope probe for dc zero, by putting scope probe on GND banana plug and center trace on horizontal centerline of CRT. Set scope gain to 10 mV/centimeter, and sweep speed to 0.1 ms/centimeter.
17. Connect the scope probe to Channel A test point TP2 (Figure 4-3) of the Zero Crossing Board. The oscilloscope should display a waveform similar to the one shown in Figure 4-4[B].
18. Adjust DC BALANCE ADJ R28 so that V1 is equal to V2 (± 10 mV).

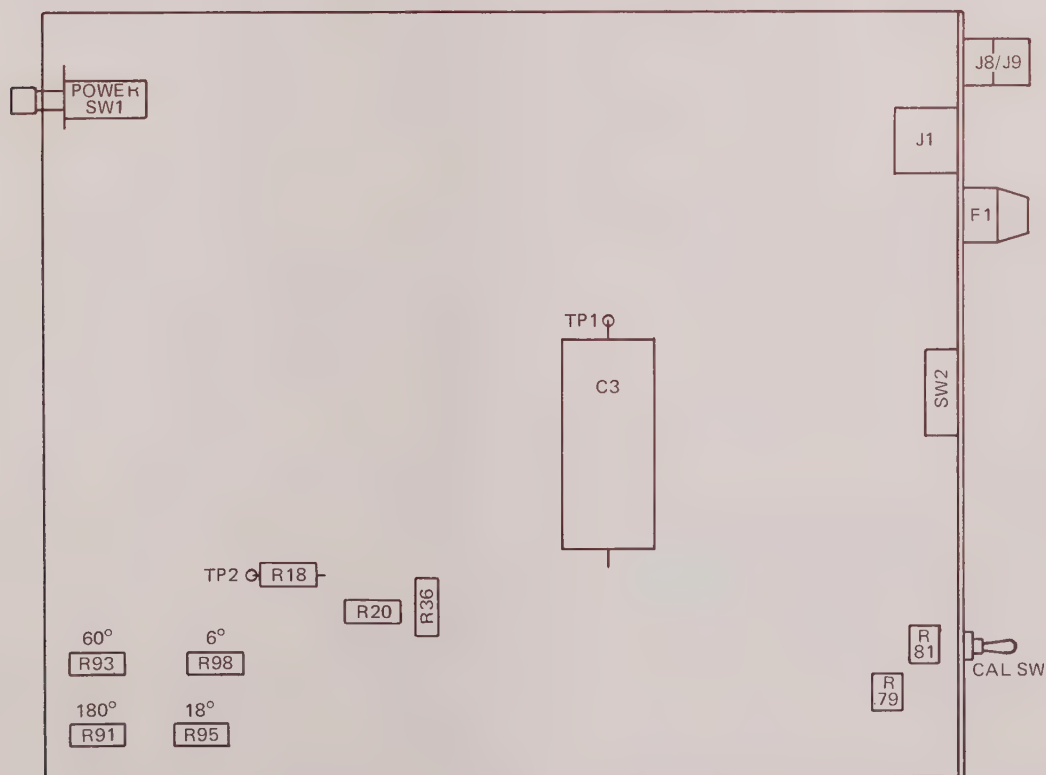


Figure 4-2. Logic Board Adjustment Locations.

19. Adjust CHOPPER BALANCE ADJ R64 so that t_1 is equal to t_2 ($\pm 1 \mu\text{S}$).
20. Alternately perform steps 18 and 19 until the closest to optimum results are obtained.
21. Adjust TD ADJ R63 until top of tunnel diode trigger is at zero volts dc ($\pm 1 \text{ mV}$) as shown in Figure 4-4[B].
22. Connect scope probe to test point TP5, adjust DC BALANCE ADJ R119, CHOPPER BALANCE R155, and TD ADJUST R154 and perform steps 18 through 21 for Channel B. Recheck oscilloscope for dc drift by connecting the scope probe to the phase meter ground and adjusting scope controls to reposition trace on horizontal center line.
23. If steps 14 through 22 have been followed correctly, the dc output should equal one half of plus and minus full scale (CALIBRATE switch up and down readings). This reading is called "out of case zero" in the rest of the manual.

Examples:

Calibrate "Up"	Calibrate "Down"	"Out of Case Zero"
+180.0	-180.0	0.0 ($\pm 1^\circ$)
+180.2	-179.8	+0.2 ($\pm 1^\circ$)
+180.2	-179.4	+0.4 ($\pm 2^\circ$)

NOTICE

Do not be alarmed if the full scale values are not precise, the instrument is out of the case and will return to proper readings when case is replaced. It is important, however, that the "out of case zero" be displaced equally from the range extremes.

DO NOT READJUST
FULL SCALE VALUES AT THIS POINT

If "out of case zero" is not equally displaced repeat steps 14 through 22 and step 24 below. Go on to the Zero Crossing High Frequency Procedure; three or four tenths of a degree error could be caused by high frequency misalignment.

NOTICE

24. Increase the input signal amplitude to both channels to 1 V rms (2.8 V p-p). If reading changes more than $\pm 0.1^\circ$, adjust PK-PK ADJ R21 and R112 for accurate time symmetry at test points 2 and 5, as shown in Figure 4-4[C].

4.2.6 Zero-Crossing High-Frequency Procedure

25. Short out resistors R1, R5, R92, and R96 with short jumper wire or clip leads and remove all scope probes.
26. Apply a 10 mV rms sine wave, 80 kHz, into both channels, using the test configuration shown in Figure 4-1[A].
27. Adjust C22 until meter readout is equally displaced from range extremes for "out of case zero" (± 0.2).
28. Increase input amplitude to 100 mV rms, increase input frequency to 800 kHz, and adjust C10 until the meter readout equals "out of case zero" ($\pm 4^\circ$).
29. Since steps 27 and 28 interact, they must be alternately performed until both readings, when going from one condition to the other, are within limits. Recheck steps 17 through 22 and, if necessary, readjust controls for proper indications.
30. Apply a 1 mV rms sine wave to both inputs, using the configuration shown in Figure 4-1[A] and, while watching the meter readout, vary the frequency from 1 kHz to 10 kHz. Record the reading at 1 kHz and the reading at 10 kHz. Determine the difference between the two readings, taking into account the polarities indicated, and record this as the "error span".

Examples:

1 kHz Readings	10 kHz Readings	Error Span
-000.1	+001.0	1.2 $^\circ$
+000.2	+001.1	.9 $^\circ$
-000.2	-000.8	.6

31. Set input frequency back to 1 kHz at 1 mV rms and equally adjust Channel A Tunnel Diode ADJ R63 and Channel B Tunnel Diode ADJ R154 so that the meter indicates one-third of the Error Span with a minus sign. (This would be 0.4° in the first example shown in step 30.)
32. Set input frequency to 10 kHz at 1 mV rms and meter should indicate two-thirds of the Error Span. If the Error Span is not distributed one-third and two-thirds at 1 kHz and 10 kHz respectively, repeat steps 30 and 31.

4.2.6.1 COMMON MODE REJECTION CALIBRATION

33. Apply a 10 kHz, 10 mV rms, sine wave to both inputs as shown in Figure 4-1[C]; with R1, R5, R92, and R96 shorted out.
34. Connect scope probe to test point TP2, and alternately adjust R187 and C11 for minimum signal. Increase input to 1 V rms and adjust for double input frequency at TP2.
35. Connect scope probe to test point TP5, and alternately adjust R190 and C139 for minimum signal with 10 mV

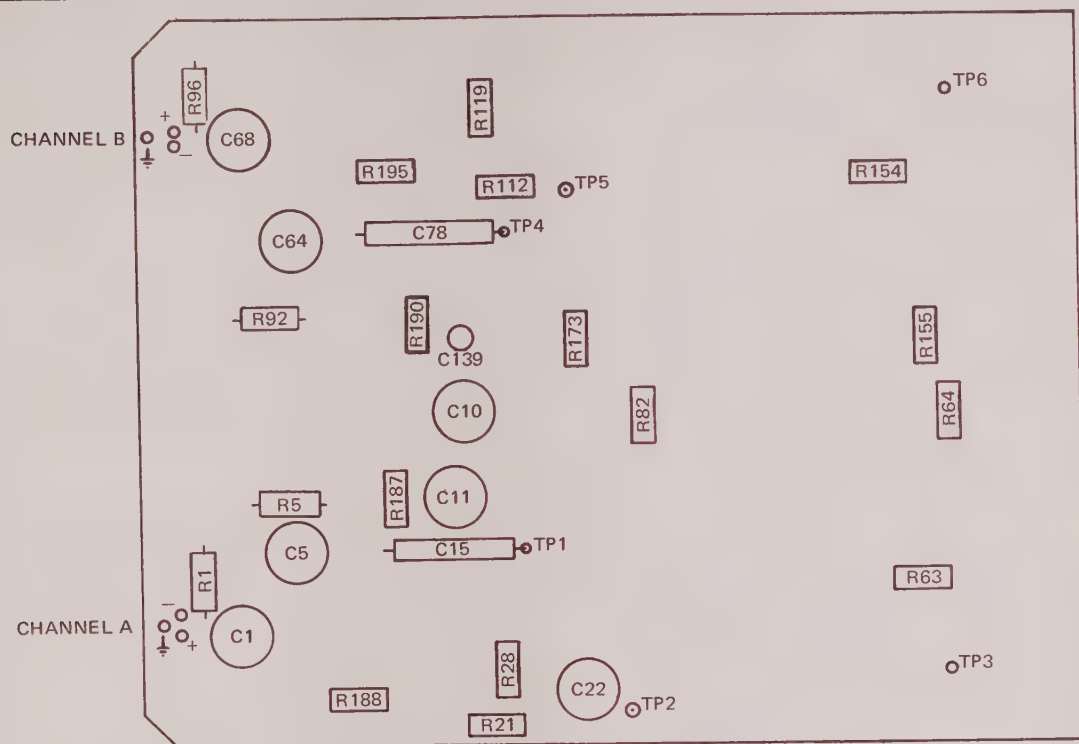


Figure 4-3. Zero Crossing Board Adjustment Locations

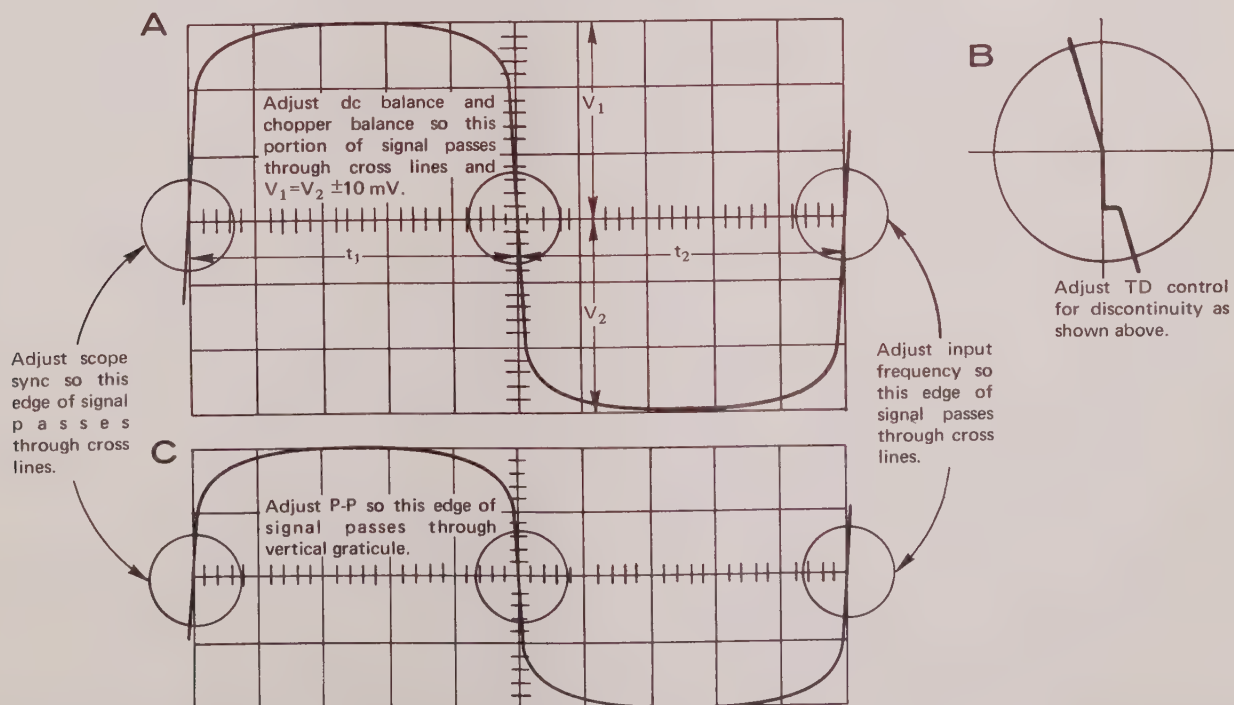


Figure 4-4. Oscilloscope Calibration Displays

input. Increase amplitude to 1 V rms and adjust for input frequency doubling at TP5.

NOTE

Minimum signal refers to minimum amplitude of frequency applied to input.

4.2.6.2 ATTENUATOR FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT

36. Remove jumpers from R1, R5, R92, and R96 and apply a 1 kHz, 7 V rms sine wave to the positive input terminals as shown in Figure 4-1[B]. Connect the probes of a dual channel scope, with lissajous capability, between the plus input terminal and test point TP1 of Channel A.
37. While varying the input frequency from 1 kHz to 10 kHz, adjust C1 for a closed lissajous.

NOTE

Make sure the oscilloscope probes are properly compensated for lissajous operation. Check each probe with the scope calibrate signal, then connect both probes to the same signal and vary the frequency from 10 Hz to 1 MHz and make final adjustment for closed lissajous.

38. Connect the scope probes from TP1 to TP4 of Channel B. Adjust C64 for a closed lissajous. The meter should now read within $\pm 2^\circ$ of reading obtained with 100 Hz input (switch to 100 Hz without changing amplitude and check). If it doesn't, repeat steps 36 and 37 until the indication is within this limit.

4.2.6.3 ATTENUATOR COMMON MODE REJECTION ADJUSTMENT

39. With the jumper removed from R1, R5, R92, and R96 apply a 7 V rms 25 Hz sine wave to both inputs as shown in Figure 4-1[C].
40. Connect scope probe to test point TP2, and adjust R188 for minimum signal.
41. Increase input frequency to 25 kHz, and adjust C5 for minimum amplitude at TP2.
42. Connect scope probe to test point TP5, decrease input frequency to 25 Hz, and adjust R195 for minimum signal.
43. Increase input frequency to 25 kHz, and adjust C68 for minimum amplitude at TP5.
44. Repeat steps 39 through 43 if required.
45. Replace the dust cover by following the instructions in paragraph 4.1.1; apply POWER, and allow 20 minutes for the unit to reach a stable operating temperature.
46. Check plus and minus full scale calibration applying the same sine wave, 1 kHz at 1 V rms, to both inputs as shown in Figure 4-1[A].

4.2.6.4 HIGH AND LOW AMPLITUDE ADJUSTMENT

47. With jumper removed from R1, R5, R92, and R96 apply a 1 kHz, 5 V rms, sine wave to INPUT A. Apply a 50 mV sine wave to INPUT B.
48. Reading should be less than $\pm 1.5^\circ$. If not, adjust TUNNEL DIODE ADJ R154 until reading is less than 1.0° .
49. Apply a 1 kHz, 5 V rms, sine wave to INPUT B and apply a 50 mV sine wave to INPUT A.
50. If reading is not more than 1.5° adjust TUNNEL DIODE ADJ R63 for less than 1.0° .
51. Apply a 1 kHz, 50 mV rms, sine wave to INPUT A and INPUT B. Reading should be less than 1.5° (typically $\pm 0.5^\circ$) repeat steps 47 through 50 until the meter is within this limit.

4.2.6.5 METER CALIBRATION

NOTE

The meter calibration can only be as accurate as the test equipment used in calibration; therefore, a $\pm 0.1^\circ$ phase angle generator is recommended.

52. With power off, mechanically zero meter.
53. Connect 740 to a phase angle generator with $\pm 0.1^\circ$ or better accuracy.
54. Turn 740 power on and let stabilize for 20 minutes.
55. Place the OFFSET switch in OUT position.
56. Select $\pm 180^\circ$ METER SENSITIVITY. Set phase source to 180° at 1 kHz, 1 V rms into both inputs, and adjust 180° meter ADJ R91 for full scale reading. See figure 4-2. Interchange inputs (exchange Channel A's input with Channel B's input), note error on meter, and adjust out $\frac{1}{2}$ of error with R91.
57. Select $\pm 60^\circ$ METER SENSITIVITY. Set phase source to 60° at 1 kHz, 1 V rms into both inputs and adjust 60° meter ADJ R93 for full scale reading. Interchange inputs, note error on meter, and adjust out $\frac{1}{2}$ of error with R93.
58. Select $\pm 18^\circ$ METER SENSITIVITY. Set phase source to 18° at 1 kHz, 1 V rms into both inputs and adjust 18° meter ADJ R95 for full scale reading. Interchange inputs, note error on meter, and adjust out $\frac{1}{2}$ of error with R95.
59. Select $\pm 6^\circ$ METER SENSITIVITY. Set phase source to 6° at 1 kHz, 1 V rms into both inputs and adjust 6° meter ADJ R98 for full scale reading. Interchange inputs, note error on meter, and adjust out $\frac{1}{2}$ of error with R98.

4.3 CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

If the Model 740 Phase Meter appears to be operating abnormally, and an investigation of input/output connec-

tions, as well as a calibration check, do not cure the problem; follow the trouble-shooting procedure outlined below.

Trouble	Check
1. Meter jumping around when no input signal is applied.	Normal operation, the high sensitivity of the input picks up external 60 Hz noise.
2. Meter jumping occasionally with low input amplitude and/or frequency.	Noise spikes are riding on input signal or signal-to-noise ratio is too high. Put 0.1 μ F capacitors, or matched filters, across inputs.
3. Meter jumping randomly with input signal applied.	- Check that phase angle is not within 2° of $+180^\circ$ or -180°. If it is, reverse input connection of INPUT A and subtract 180° from reading. This places reading away from ambiguity. - Reduce ground loops, and use differential inputs isolating grounds.
4. Erroneous phase reading.	- Check rms voltage of inputs. Overdrive causes phase errors. - Quick check CALIBRATE limits. - If "a" and "b" do not help, apply same input to both channels, if reading is within specifications. recalibrate Zero Crossing board.
5. Display not lighted when POWER is set to ON.	Check fuse. Check ± 15 V, and ± 3.6 V power supplies.

Trouble

6. Display locked on maximum or minimum full scale regardless of inputs.

Check

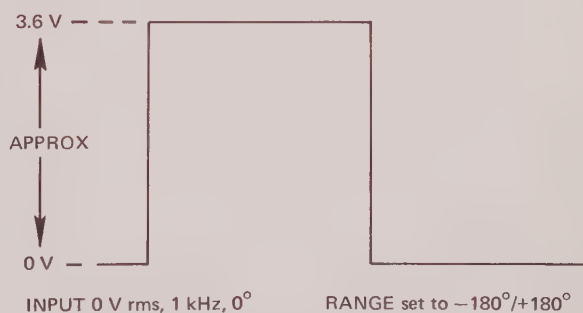
- If locked on maximum, check Channel A Zero Crossing for no output.
- If locked on minimum, check Channel B Zero Crossing for no output.
- If not "a" or "b" check IC4 on the Logic and Power Supply board.

7. Input loading circuit being measured due to low input impedance.

Input FET has been damaged. Replace with MPF104 or 2N5458 or equivalent.

If the instrument is not operating properly, and the above steps do not solve the problem, recalibrate the instrument as described in paragraph 4.2. If recalibration does not solve the problem, follow the procedure outlined below.

- First check all power supplies for proper operation. If any are malfunctioning, refer to the Circuit Description as well as the schematic when trouble shooting the supply.
- With 1 kHz 1 V rms sine waves applied to both inputs, look at Zero Crossing test points TP3 and TP6. If 3 V pulses at 1 kHz are not observed, read Circuit Description and refer to the schematic for trouble shooting.
- If the proper pulses are seen in step 2 above, look at the junction of R65, R66, and R68. This point should show a waveform like that pictured below.



5

WAVETEK'S product improvement program incorporates the latest electronic developments into these instruments as rapidly as development and testing permit. Due to the time required to document and print these instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the change information in the final printing. When this occurs, change pages or addendum sheets are prepared for insertion immediately behind

5.2 NOTES

The space below may be used to record pertinent data relating to a specific unit, or general information helpful to user. When minor "special" features are requested in the purchase order, WAVETEK will summarize these features below.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

6

SECTION 6

PARTS AND SCHEMATICS

6.1 DRAWINGS

The following assembly drawings (with parts lists) and schematics are in the arrangement shown below.

6.2 ORDERING PARTS

When ordering spare parts, please specify part number, circuit reference, board, serial number of unit and, if applicable, the function performed.

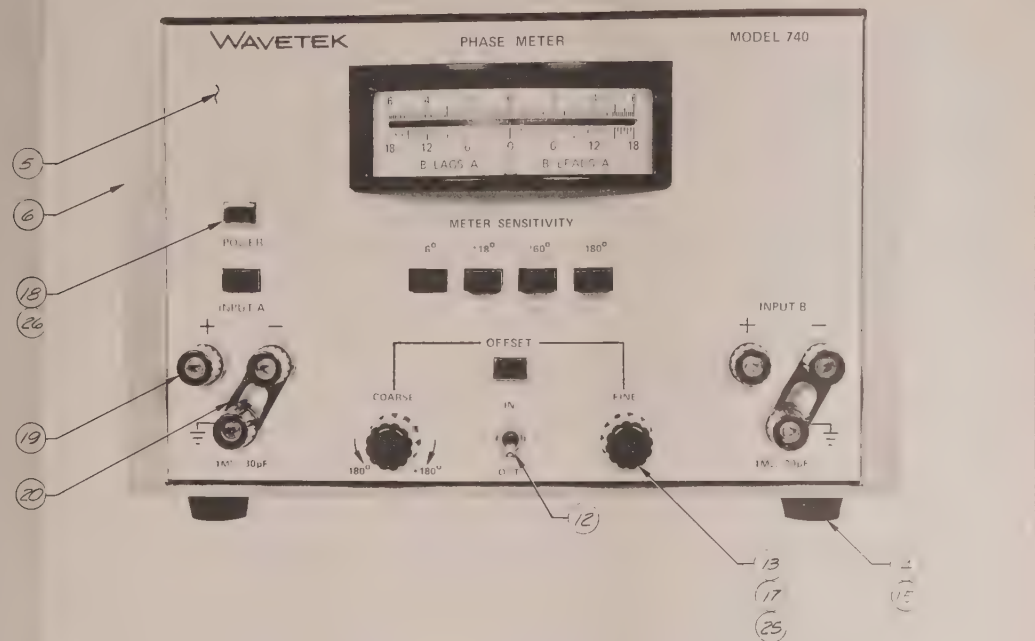
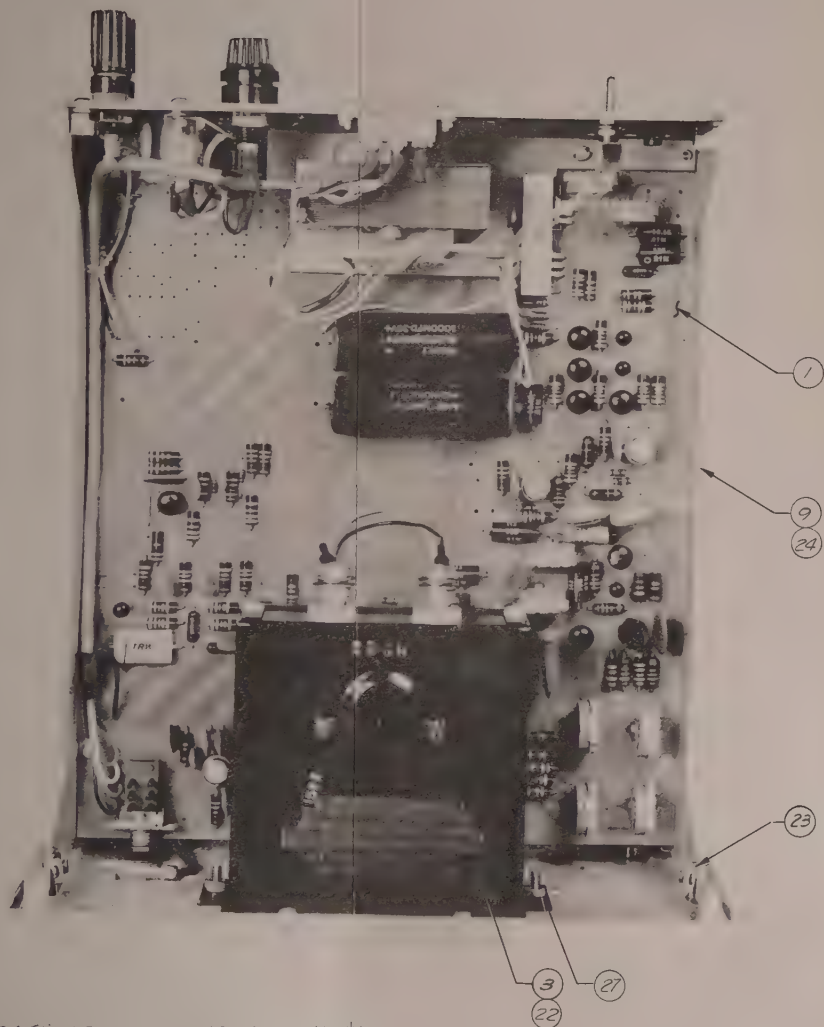
6.3 ADDENDA

Under Wavetek's product improvement program, the latest electronic designs and circuits are incorporated into each Wavetek instrument as quickly as development and testing permit. Because of the time needed to compose and print instruction manuals, it is not always possible to include the most recent changes in the initial printing. Whenever this occurs, addendum pages are prepared to summarize the changes made and are inserted immediately inside the rear cover. If no such pages exist, the manual is correct as printed.

CROSS REFERENCE FOR DRAWING NUMBERS

Drawings	Old Number	New Number
Chassis Assy	740-000	0102-00-0319
Chassis Schematic	740-200	0004-00-0060
Chassis Parts List	*	1101-00-0060
Zero Crossing Assy	740-011	0101-00-0134
Zero Crossing Schematic	740-211	0103-00-0134
Zero Crossing Parts List	*	1100-00-0134
Power Supply & Logic Assy	740-010	0101-00-0133
Power Supply & Logic Schematic	740-210	0103-00-0133
Power Supply & Logic Parts List	*	1100-00-0133
Bracket Assy	740-001	0102-00-0334
Bracket Parts List	*	1101-00-0076

*Same as assembly number



NOTE: ASTERISK (*) INDICATES ITEMS NOT SHOWN

F	ECN 330	2	100	2
E	ECN 330	100	100	2
C	ECN 4	100	100	2
B	ECN 4	100	100	2
A	ECN 230	2	100	2

tolerance unless otherwise specified	rev	ecn	rev	1312	add
XXX ± 010	WAVETEK	san diego	calif		
XX ± 030	scale	N/A	by 3020	1312	100
material	state	N/A	WAVE)S ASSY		
finish	model no	740	0112-001319	rev	F

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REV EEN 01 DATE 200

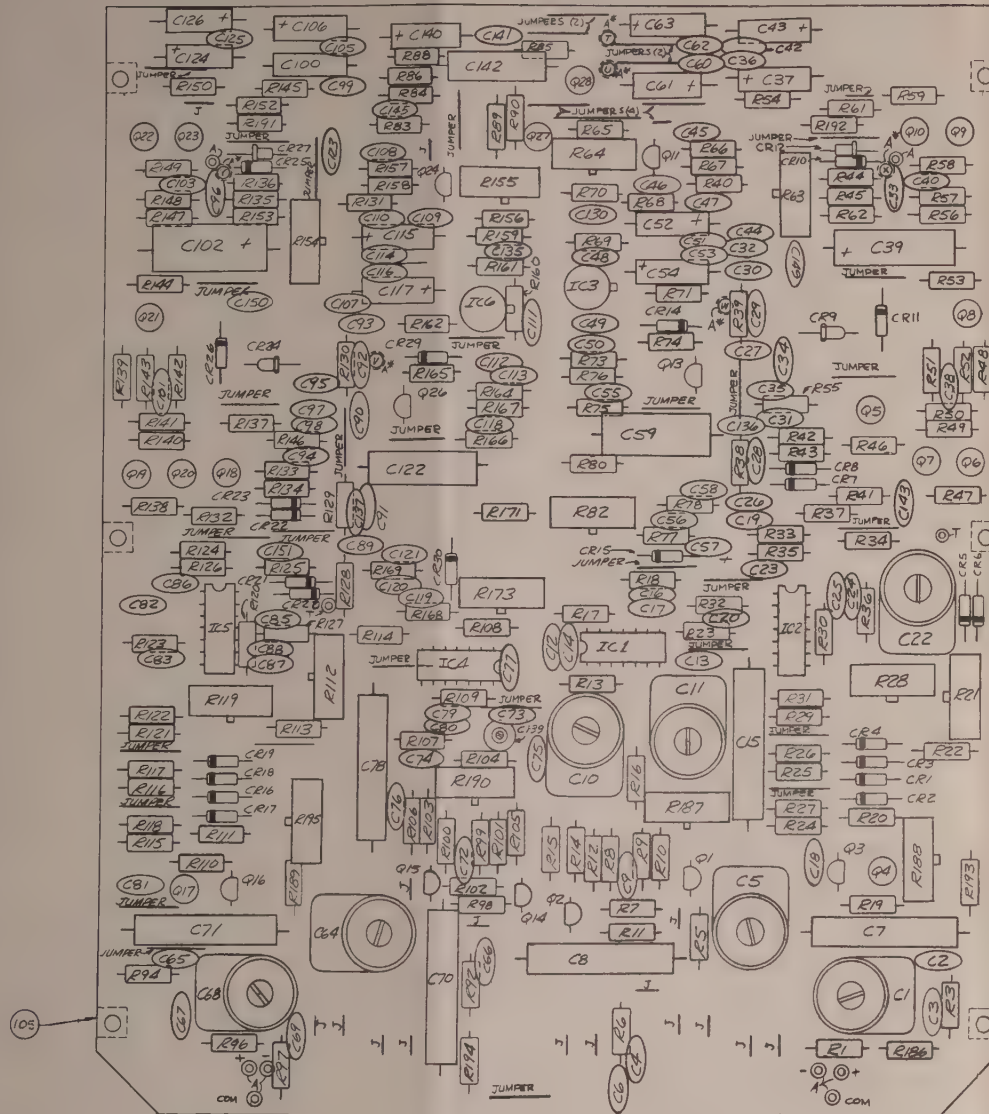
REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	QWIG=MFGR=PART-NO	MFGR	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
NONE	SCHEMATIC, INSTRUMENT	0000-00-0060	NVTK	0004-00-0060	1
NONE	ASSY DRAG, CHASSIS	0102-00-0319	NVTK	0102-00-0319	1
NONE	ASSY DRAG, BRKT	0102-00-0334	NVTK	0102-00-0334	1
1	COVER ASSY	130-353-1	NVTK	1201-00-0017	1
2	HALL, SIDE	130-304	NVTK	1400-00-1073	2
3	CASTING, FRONT FROM: 1400-00-4711	740-300	NVTK	1400-00-4729	2
4	CASTING, REAR FROM: 1400-00-4711	740-301	NVTK	1400-00-4739	1
5	PANEL, FT	740-302	NVTK	1400-00-4760	1
6	PANEL, REAR	740-303	NVTK	1400-00-4770	1
7	SHIELD	740-309	NVTK	1400-00-4813	1
8	BINDING POST	DF-21-0C	SUPER	2100-01-0001	6
9	TERM, LUCK LUG	1418-10	SMITH	2100-04-0007	2
10	SHORTING LINK	938-L	GENRD	2100-04-0020	2
11	KNOB	020-322	ELWA	2400-01-0002	2
12	KNOB CAP	040-302	ELWA	2400-01-0004	2
13	RED LENS	BNG-51	ALCU	2400-02-0001	2
14	LAMP	CM7-7876	CHMIN	2400-02-0013	2
WAVETEK PARTS LIST		TITLE STD CHASSIS		ASSEMBLY NO 1101-00-0060 PAGE: 1	REV 2

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	QWIG=MFGR=PART-NO	MFGR	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
15	METER	740-503	NVTK	2400-06-0002	1
16	SPEEDNUT, TYPE "U"	C8091-632-6	TIMN	2800-09-0004	2
17	PRESS BOLT	P8-6-32-SM-10	ROSAN	2800-09-0009	2
18	PLUG BUTTON	PC47241	UNCAN	2800-09-0010	2
19	FAST, CHASSIS	1591-811	USECO	2800-09-0021	2
20	CAPTIVE SCREW	CA1376-10-3-9	TRIDR	2800-23-0001	2
21	POT, CONT, 1K	UM-5906	CTS	4600-01-0202	2
22	RES, C, 1/2W, 10K, 500K	PC20GF-564	STKPL	4700-25-5603	2
23	RES, WF, 1/8W, 1K, 18.2K	RN55D-1822F	TNR	4701-03-1822	1
24	SWITCH, TOGGLE	7201 PD2N	CBK	5104-00-0010	2
25	PHR CORD	17250-8	BELON	6001-80-0003	1
WAVETEK PARTS LIST		TITLE STD CHASSIS		ASSEMBLY NO 1101-00-0060 PAGE: 2	REV 2

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRAWN	DATE	WAVETEK SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA	
MATERIAL	DRAWING		TITLE CHASSIS	
	RELEASE APPROV			
FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED XX% ± 010 ANGLES ± 1° XX ± 020			
	DO NOT SCALE DWG	MODEL NO.	DWG NO.	REV
	SCALE	740	1101-00-0060	3
		CODE IDENT	23338	SHEET 1 OF 1

CHANNEL B

CHANNEL A



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 1. "A" INDICATES AMP PIN MOUNTED ON CIRCUIT SIDE;
 "A", AND PIN MOUNTED COMPONENT SIDE.
 2. FOR INTERCONNECTIONS REFER SCHEMATIC 740-200

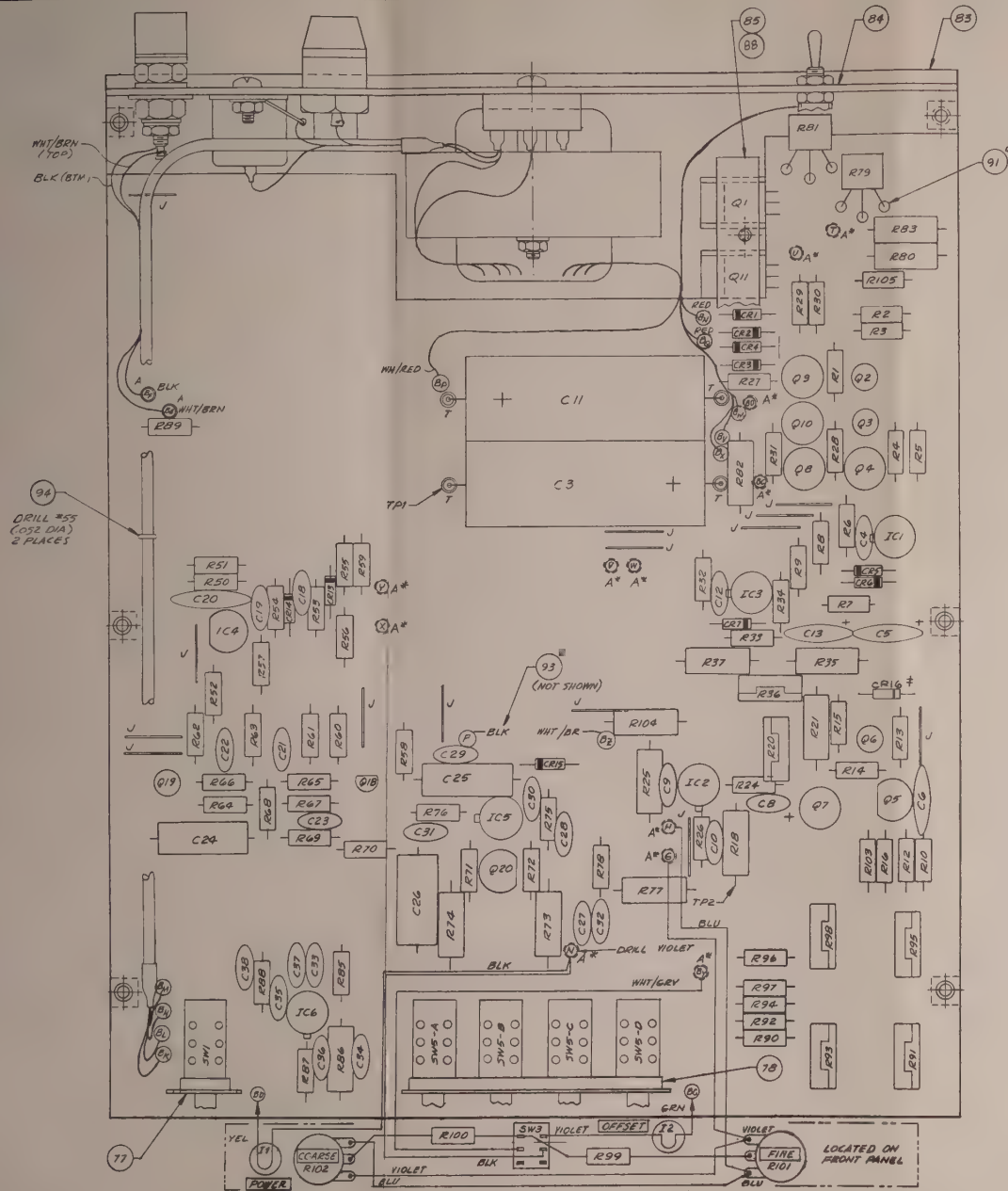
3. "J" INDICATES JUMPER.
 4. LETTER DESIGNATIONS ARE INTERCONNECTION POINTS.

REV	ECN	BY	DATE	APP.
G	ECN 1501	RD	10-27	
F	ECN 1336	RD	8-5-77	
E	ECN 8-9	5	7-2-77	
D	ECN 580	5	7-2-77	
C	ECN 457	24	7-2-77	
B	ECN 413	5	7-2-77	
REV	ECN	BY	DATE	APP.

A	ECN 294	B	17/78	24
rev	ECN	BY	DATE	APP.
WAVETEK				
BY	DATE	SAN DIEGO	CA	BY
GRAY	1/26/69			11/1/77
title				
A55Y				
ZERO CROSSING BD				
model no	dwg no	rev		
740	0.0-20-0134	G		
This document contains proprietary information and design rights belonging to WAVETEK and may not be used or reproduced for any reason except calibration operation and maintenance without written authorization.				

NOTE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	ORIGIN	DATE	 SAN DIEGO • CALIFORNIA	
	PROJECT	TITLE	ZERO CROSSING	
MATERIAL	RELEASE APPROV	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED XXX : 010 ANGLES : 1' XX : 100		
	FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	DO NOT SCALE DWG	MODEL NO	DWG NO
	SCALE		740	1100-00-0134
		CORE PISTON	23338	SHEET OF 1



NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. T INDICATES TERMINAL.

2. "A" INDICATES AMP PIN MOUNTED FROM NEAR SIDE;

"A*" INDICATES AMP PIN MOUNTED ON CIRCUIT SIDE.

3.

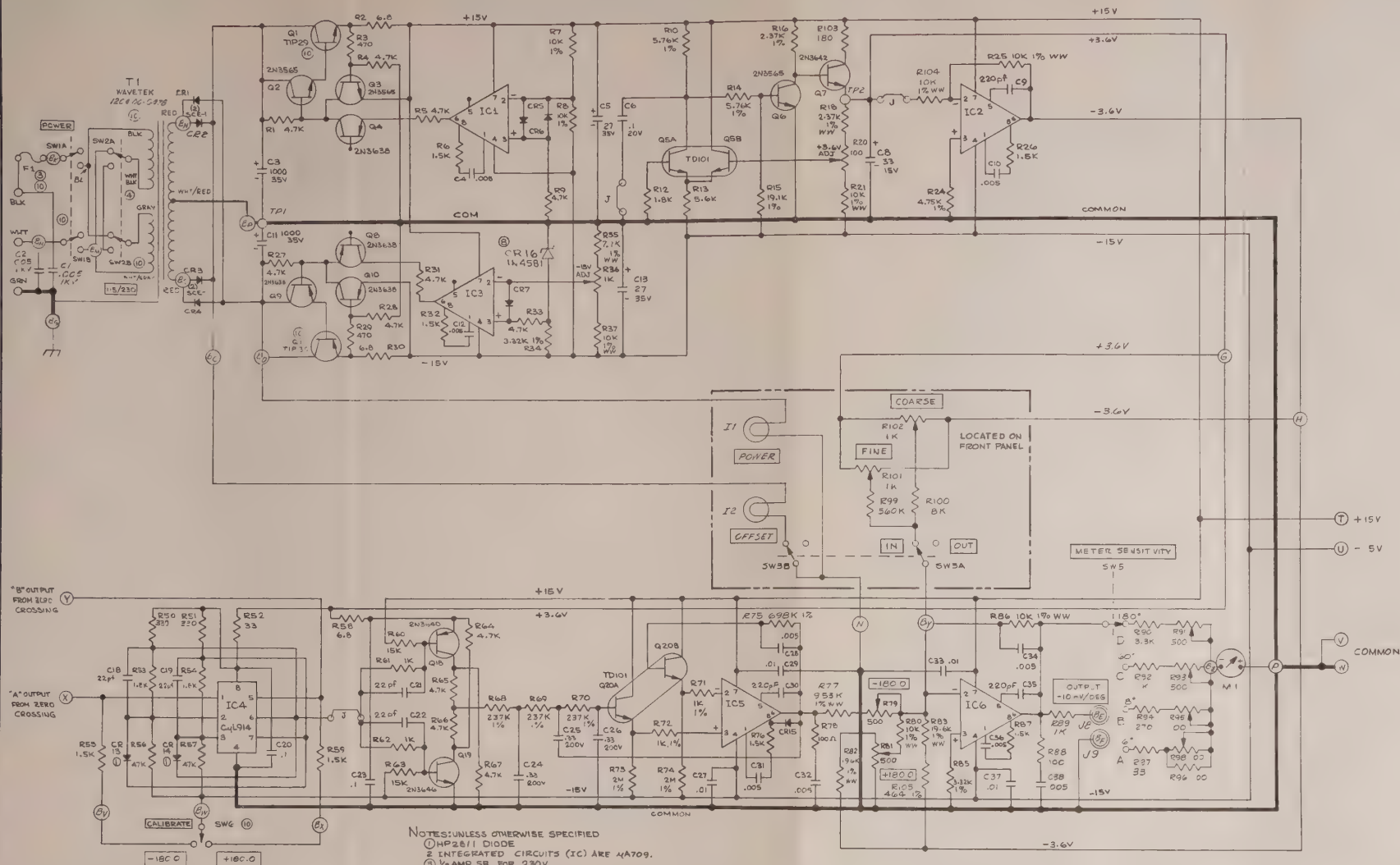
4. J INDICATES JUMPER.

5. FOR INTERCONNECTIONS, REFER TO SCHEMATIC 0004-00-0060

6. NO SUBSTITUTION SHALL BE ALLOWED FOR PART INDICATED.

7. LETTER DESIGNATIONS ARE INTERCONNECTION POINTS.

Tolerance: unless otherwise specified		.XXX ± .010		.XX ± .030	
Material	NA	Scale	2X	By	H. MAST
Finish	NA	Title	ASSEMBLY, POWER SUPPLY & LOGIC		
Model no.	740	Dwg no.	0101-00-0133	Rev.	H
This document contains proprietary information and design rights belonging to WAVETEK and may not be used or reproduced for any reason except calibration operation and maintenance without written authorization.					



B OUTPUT FROM 312C CROSSING

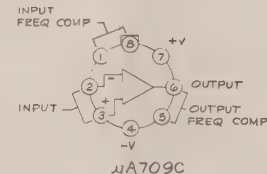
A OUTPUT FROM ZERO CROSSING

NOTES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

1. HP2611 DIODE
2. INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (IC) ARE 4A709.
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ AMP SB FOR 230V.
4. $\frac{1}{2}$ AMP SB FOR 115V.
5. J INDICATES JUMPER.
6. ALL CAPACITOR VALUES ARE IN MICROFARADS.
7. ALL DIODES FD6666.
8. SELECTED

9. ALL RESISTORS $\frac{1}{2}$ WATT, 10%, CARBON, VALUE IN OHMS.
10. COMPONENTS ARE MOUNTED ON REAR BRACKET AD5Y.
11. LETTER DESIGNATIONS ARE INTERCONNECTION POINTS.

REF DES	LAST USED	NOT USED
DIODE	CR15	CR8-CR2
CAPACITOR	C38	C7, C14-C17
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT	IC6	—
TRANSISTOR	Q20	Q3-Q17
RESISTOR	R105	R11, R17, R22, R23, R28-R45, R46
SWITCH	SW6	SW4
PILCOT LIGHT	I2	—
TEST POINT	TP2	—



C 50V 1541		E 100V 1541	
B EEN 488		H 1541	
A 294		NG 1541	
rev	ann	by	date
Tolerance unless otherwise specified			
XXX ± .010			
XX ± .030			
SCS E N/A		BY LADAMSON DATE 2-10-69	
Material		Title	
N/A		SCHEMATIC, POWER SUPPLY & LOGIC	
Model no		dwg no	
740		0103-00-0133	
F 100V		C	
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REV ECN BY DATE APP

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	DRG=MFGW+PART-NO	MFGW	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
NONE	ASSY DMMG LOGIC PMH	0101-00-0133	AVTK	0101-00-0133	1
NONE	SCHEMATIC LOGIC PMH	0103-00-0133	AVTK	0103-00-0133	1
85	HEAT SINK	130-311	AVTK	1400-00-1103	1
88	INSULATION	740-507	AVTK	1400-00-0740	1
Q27 Q29 C33 C37	CAP,CEM,0.1MF,50V	CA-103	CWL	1500-01-0310	4
C28 C29 C6	CAP,CEM,0.1MF,25V	CA-103	AVTK	1500-01-0413	1
C18 C19 C21 C26	CAP,CEM,0.22MF,16V	CA-220	CWL	1500-02-0211	4
C10 C35 C9	CAP,CEM,0.22MF,16V	CA-220	CWL	1500-02-0211	3
C10 C12 C28 C41 C32 C34 C36 C38 C4	CAP,CEM,0.055MF,50V	CA-552	CWL	1500-05-0210	7
C11 C3	CAP,ELCT,0.001F,15V	CA-103-000500	SHWAG	1500-31-0212	2
Q24 Q25 C20	CAP,ELCT,0.33MF,250V	CA-332	SHWAG	1500-33-3414	3
E8	CAP,ELCT,0.22MF,16V	1500-02-0211	SHWAG	1500-02-0201	1
C13 C5	CAP,ELCT,0.22MF,15V	1500-02-0211	SHWAG	1500-02-0202	2
83	UNIC A POWER	740-110	WVTK	1700-00-0133	1
43	TERMINAL BLOCK	144P	SMITH	2100-04-0011	2
NONE	TERM	2005H1	USECO	2100-05-0010	0
NONE	TERM	2010H1	USECO	2100-05-0011	4
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE LOGIC & POWER	ASSEMBLY NO. 1100-00-0133	REV H	PAGE: 1	

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	DRG=MFGW+PART-NO	MFGW	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
R15	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,19.1K	RN500-1912F	TRW	4701-03-1912	1
R16	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,2.37K	RN500-2371F	TRW	4701-03-2371	1
R64 R69 R70	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,237K	RN500-2373F	TRW	4701-03-2373	3
R64	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,274	RN500-2740F	TRW	4701-03-2740	1
R4 R51	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,332	RN500-3320F	TRW	4701-03-3320	2
R51 R65 R90	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,3.32K	RN500-3321F	TRW	4701-03-3321	3
R52 R97	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,33.2	RN500-3322F	TRW	4701-03-3322	2
R105 R29 R3	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,464	RN500-4640F	TRW	4701-03-4640	3
R4 R24 R27 R28 R31 R33 R4 R5 R64 R65 R66 R67 R9	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,4.75K	RN500-4751F	TRW	4701-03-4751	13
R56 R57	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,4.75K	RN500-4752F	TRW	4701-03-4752	2
R10 R15 R14	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,5.76K	RN500-5761F	TRW	4701-03-5761	3
R75	RES,MF,1/4W,1%,698K	RN600-6983F	TRW	4701-13-6983	1
R33 R74	RES,MF,1/2W,1%,2H	RN600-2004F	TRW	4701-23-2004	2
R104 R21 R25 R37 R80 R86	RES,MF,1/4W,1%,10K	143-10.0K	M-OHM	4702-13-1002	0
R82 R83	RES,MF,1/4W,1%,19.6K	143-19.6K	M-OHM	4702-13-1962	2
R18	RES,MF,1/4W,1%,2.37K	143-2.37K	M-OHM	4702-13-2371	1
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE LOGIC & POWER	ASSEMBLY NO. 1100-00-0133	REV H	PAGE: 3	

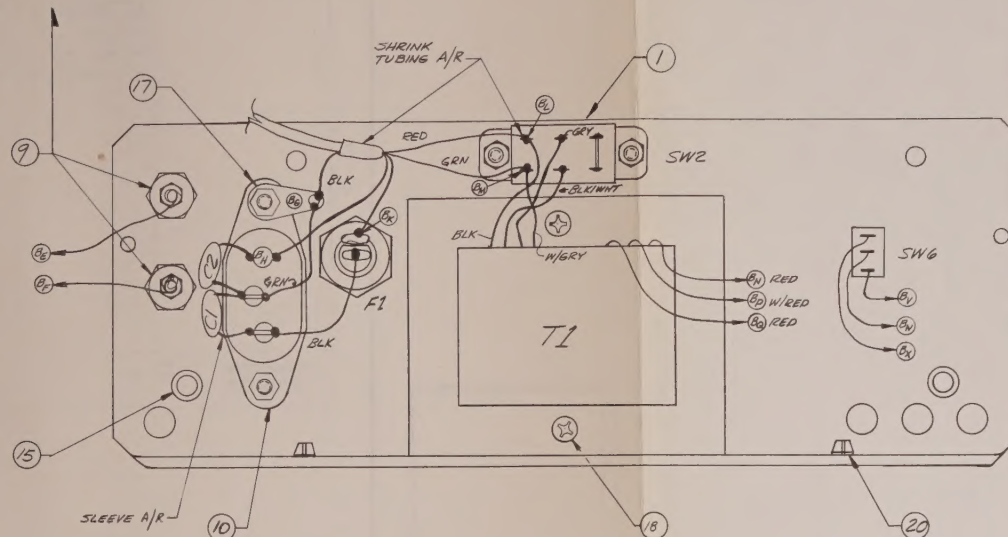
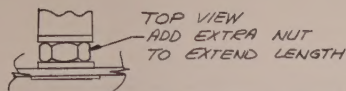
REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	DRG=MFGW+PART-NO	MFGW	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
IC1 IC2 IC3 IC5 IC6	IC,CLASS 11,MA-709 QTY:1:7000-07-0900	130-501-14	WVTK	7200-00-0004	5
IC4	IC	ML-914	FAIR	8000-09-1400	1
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE LOGIC & POWER	ASSEMBLY NO. 1100-00-0133	REV H	PAGE: 5	

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	DRG=MFGW+PART-NO	MFGW	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
NONE	CONN	40598-4	AMP	2100-05-0017	14
NONE	PIN,MALE	611R2-2	AMP	2100-05-0020	10
91	TRANSIPAD	10123P	METRS	2800-11-0003	4
94	WIGTAIL	2804-15-2	WURTH	2800-12-0005	1
R29 R45 R98	POT,TRIM,100	W14R1C0	REC-4	4600-01-0103	3
R36	POT,TRIM,1K	W14R1K	REC-4	4600-01-0209	1
R41 R43	POT,TRIM,500	W14R500	REC-4	4600-05-0104	2
W4 W81	PNT,AGED FROM:MA00-35-0101	740-590-41	AVTK	4600-00-0002	2
H2 H30 H58	RES,C,1/2W,5%,5.6R	HC205R-5.6R	STKPL	4700-02-0689	3
R78 R88 R46	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,100	RN550-1000F	TRW	4701-03-1000	3
R41 R82 R71 R69 R42 R72	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,1K	RN550-1001F	TRW	4701-03-1001	6
R7 R8	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,10K	RN550-1002F	TRW	4701-03-1002	2
R24 R32 R55 R59 R4 R76 R67	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,1.5K	RN550-1501F	TRW	4701-03-1501	7
R40 R43	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,1.5K	RN550-1502F	TRW	4701-03-1502	2
R12 R53 R54	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,1.78K	RN550-1781F	TRW	4701-03-1781	3
R103	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,1.82	RN550-1820F	TRW	4701-03-1820	1
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE LOGIC & POWER	ASSEMBLY NO. 1100-00-0133	REV H	PAGE: 2	

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	DRG=MFGW+PART-NO	MFGW	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/P1
R35	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,7.7K	143-7.7K	M-OHM	4702-13-7701	1
R77	RES,MF,1/8W,1%,9.53K	143-9.53K	M-OHM	4702-13-9531	1
CPI CR2 CR3 CR4	DIODE	8CE-1	BEVTC	4801-02-0001	4
CR15 CR5 CR6 CR7	DIODE	FD-9000	FAIR	4807-02-0006	4
CPI3 CR14	DIODE	50A2-2811	HP	4809-02-2811	2
CR16	DIODE,SEL,1N4581 QTY:1:4801-01-4581	74Q-500-39	WVTK	4809-00-0005	1
Q2 Q3 W6	TRANS	2N3665	FAIR	4901-03-5650	3
Q10 Q4 Q8 Q9	TRANS	2N3638	FAIR	4901-03-6380	4
Q18	TRANS	2N3640	FAIR	4901-03-6400	1
Q7	TRANS	2N3642	FAIR	4901-03-6420	1
Q19	TRANS	2N3646	FAIR	4901-03-6460	1
Q1	TRANS	T1R-29	TI	4902-00-0290	1
Q11	TRANS	T1R-30	TI	4902-00-0300	1
Q20 Q5	TRANS	TD-101	TI	4902-00-1010	2
S81	SWITCH ASSY P8	74Q-400	WVTK	5102-00-0003	1
BW5	I	74Q-401	WVTK	5103-00-0018	1
NONE	BUTTON	J-52305-BLACK	CWL	5103-00-0003	5
WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE LOGIC & POWER	ASSEMBLY NO. 1100-00-0133	REV H	PAGE: 4	

NOTE: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRAWN	DATE	WAVETEK SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA POWER SUPPLY & LOGIC
MATERIAL	PROJECTOR	TITLE	
	RELEASE APPROV		
FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED .XXX : 010 ANGLES : 1° X5 : 020		
	DO NOT SCALE DWG		
	SCALE	MODEL NO. 740	DWG NO. 1100-00-0133
	CODE IDENT. 23338	SHEET 1 OF 1	



- NOTES : UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 1. FOR INTERCONNECTIONS REFER SCHEMATIC # 0004-00-0080
 2. LETTER DESIGNATIONS ARE INTERCONNECTION POINTS.
 3. WIRE COLORS INDICATED ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	QWIG=MFG#PART-NU	MFG#	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/PT
NONE	ASSY DRWG,BRKT	0102-00-0334	WVTK	0102-00-0334	1
T1	TRANSFORMER	130-500	WVTK	1204-00-0478	1
1	BRKT	740-304	WVTK	1400-00-4783	1
C1 C2	CAP,CER.,.005MF,1KV	DD-502	CHL	1500-05-0201	2
2	BINDING POST	111-103	EFJDM	2100-01-0004	2
10	RECEPT,POWER	LAC36	SHCFT	2100-03-0008	1
3	TERM,LUCK LUG	1414-6	SMITH	2100-04-0009	1
4	FUSE,125V,1/4A,5M	313.250	LITFU	2400-05-0008	1
5	FUSE HOLD	345001	LITFU	2400-05-0012	1
6	SPACER	2342	SMITH	2800-04-0001	2
7	NUT,PRESS	MKPN-10-32-SCH	ROSAN	2800-09-0008	2
8	INSERT,BAND,LOC	T810100-632	RODTS	2800-09-0013	2
9	PANEL NUT	120165	EFJDM	2800-16-0003	2
11	SWITCH ASSY SLIDE	46254-LF	SHCFT	5105-00-0002	1
12	SOLDER GUARD	46256-LF-36	SHCFT	5105-00-0001	1
SW6	SWITCH,TOGGLE	TG-3	JBT	5106-00-0001	1

WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE BRACKET ASSY	ASSEMBLY NO. 1101-00-0074 PAGE: 1	REV
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D	ECN 722	UW	1/1/12	E
C	ECN 413	S	1/1/12	S
B	ECN 299	NG	1/1/12	1/1/12
A	ECN 294	B+	1/1/12	1/1/12

tolerance unless otherwise specified
 .XXX ± .010
 .XX ± .030

scale N/A
 material N/A
 finish N/A

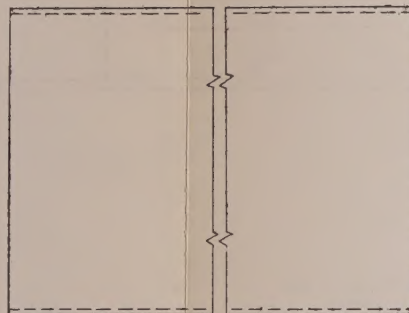
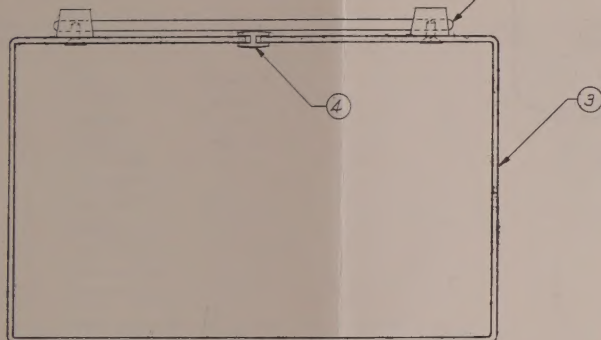
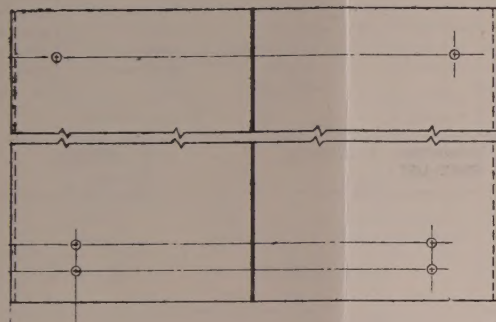
WAVETEK
 by BOLCHICHD date 11-25-09
 title ASSY, BRACKET
 model no. 740
 dwg no. 0102-00-0334
 rev D

san diego, calif.
 11/25/09
 11/25/09
 11/25/09
 11/25/09

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REV ECH BY DATE APP



2. BREAK ALL SHARP EDGES & CORNERS.
4. MIN BEND RADIUS TYPICAL.
NOTES:

TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPEC .XXX ± .010 .XX ± .020 ANGLES ± 0°30'	REV ECH BY DATE APP
SCALE FULL	BY ECHMAN DATE 4-26-78
MATERIAL .094 THK, GE NORVIL 1000, BLACK, HAIR CELL TEXTURE (HOME SIDE) FINISH	TITLE COVER ASSEMBLY
MODEL NO. 130	DWG NO. 1201-00-0017
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NOTED	

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS	PART DESCRIPTION	DWG-MFG-PART-NO	MFG	WAVETEK NO.	QTY/PT
4	SUPPORT COVER REF: 13200-06-0003	130-336	WVTK	1400-00-1469	1
5	FLATS COVER	130-353	WVTK	1400-00-1510	1
1	BAIL ASSY W/FT	130-507	WVTK	2800-08-0006	1
2	SPEEDNUT, SELF RETAIN	C7400-632-4	TINN	2800-09-0003	6

WAVETEK PARTS LIST	TITLE COVER ASSY	ASSEMBLY NO. 1201-00-0017 PAGE: 1	REV A
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REMOVE ALL BURRS AND BREAK SHARP EDGES	DRAWN	DATE	WAVETEK SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
MATERIAL	PROJ ENGR		TITLE COVER
	RELEASE APPROV		
FINISH WAVETEK PROCESS	TOLERANCE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED .XXX ± .010 .XX ± .020 ANGLES ± 1°	DO NOT SCALE DWG	MODEL NO. 740
	SCALE		DWG NO. 1201-00-0017
	CODE IDENT	23338	REV A
			SHEET 1 OF 1

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